

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL  
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VOLUME XL—THIRD SERIES

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# JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

*NOVEMBER 1932—OCTOBER 1933*



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## CONTENTS FOR 12 NOVEMBER 1932

	Page
WREN'S FAVOURITE DESIGN FOR ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL .. .. .	<i>Frontispiece</i>
JOURNAL .. .. .	3
"HOUSING: THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY." Address by Sir Raymond Unwin .. .. .	5
Vote of Thanks by the Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, P.C., M.P. (H.M. First Commissioner of Works) and the Rt. Hon. Lord Marley, D.S.C., D.L., J.P. .. .. .	11
THE TERCENTENARY OF SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN'S BIRTH .. .. .	14
DRAWINGS BY GEORGES BOUET .. .. .	15
REVIEWS:	
SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD'S MEMOIRS. J. A. Gotch, F.S.A., P.P.R.I.B.A. .. .. .	17
THE MEDIEVAL ARCHITECT. Sir Harold Brakspear, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. .. .. .	18
RURAL ENGLAND. E. M. Hick [A.] .. .. .	19
NEW ARCHITECTURE ABROAD AND AT HOME. Godfrey Samuel .. .. .	20
SCHOOL BUILDINGS. S. Pointon Taylor [F.] .. .. .	21
EMPIRE TIMBERS. H. D. Searles-Wood [F.] .. .. .	21
THE HEATING OF BUILDINGS .. .. .	22
OXFORD AND LIMPSPFIELD .. .. .	22
A VISIT TO BROADCASTING HOUSE. A. S. G. Butler [F.] .. .. .	23
CORRESPONDENCE:	
NORWICH MUNICIPAL OFFICES COMPETITION. H. T. Wright [F.] .. .. .	23
THE ORIENTATION OF BUILDINGS. P. J. Waldram [L.] .. .. .	23
CRUGH-BUILT COTTAGES. John Summerson [L.] .. .. .	24
WESTMINSTER ABBEY NAVAL. Philip J. Turner [Vice-President P.Q.A.A.] .. .. .	24
" .. .. . R. H. C. Finch .. .. .	24
OBITUARY:	
SIR MERVYN E. MACARTNEY, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Professor Beresford Pite [F.] .. .. .	25
" .. .. . W. Godfrey Allen [F.] .. .. .	25
HARRY HUTT [F.]; WILLIAM THORPE JONES [F.]; JOHN FLAVEL CURWEN, F.S.A. [F.]; DOUGLAS G. TANNER [F.]; ERNEST H. ABBOTT [F.]; ANDREW ROBERTSON [F.]; THOMAS FORD AMERY [L.]; GEORGE NICHOLAS BEATTIE [L.]; JOHN EDWIN ROPER [L.]; JAMES PATE HENRY [L.] .. .. .	26-27
NOTES .. .. .	28
ALLIED SOCIETIES .. .. .	31
MEMBERSHIP LISTS .. .. .	33
NOTICES .. .. .	38
COMPETITIONS .. .. .	39
MEMBERS' COLUMN .. .. .	40
MINUTES I .. .. .	40
ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY .. .. .	40



WREN'S FAVOURITE DESIGN FOR ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

A view based on the model showing this design as it would have appeared if built  
From a water-colour drawing by Mr. H. L. G. Pilkington

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# JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE *of* BRITISH ARCHITECTS

VOL. 40. 3RD SERIES

12 NOVEMBER 1932

No. 1

## Journal

The R.I.B.A. *Kalendar* for the coming year records yet again an increase in the membership of every section of the Institute. The Fellowship class has increased by 51 to 1,707, the Associateship class by 124 to 2,827, and the Licentiate class by 117 to 2,421. In a time of depression every one naturally looks to subscription lists for opportunities of retrenchment, and that the R.I.B.A. has so far succeeded in surviving a year of unprecedented depression even stronger numerically than before can surely be taken by us all as a welcome recognition of the value of the Institute. The membership is now 7,295, compared with the 6,946 last year, while the full membership, including all members of the Allied and Associated Societies and Students and Probationers, is 18,366.

Last June we were able to record the close of one of the most successful years that there has ever been in the history of the R.I.B.A. Sessional papers, and now that the programme for the coming session has been published we can look forward with some confidence to another session no less successful than the last. This *JOURNAL* contains Sir Raymond Unwin's presidential address, and the *JOURNAL* of 10 December will chiefly be devoted to Mr. Robert Atkinson's criticism of the designs submitted in the New Premises competition, in connection with which we will publish Mr. Wornum's latest drawings for the actual building. It is hoped that the construction of this will start in the summer of 1933, so that the finished building may be ready for the celebration of the R.I.B.A. Centenary in 1934. Two new events on the programme for next year are the concert and the dance which are being organised by the recently appointed R.I.B.A. Social Committee; these are to be on 6 February and 6 March 1933.

During the coming year we hope to initiate a number of developments in the work of the library which should be of considerable service to members of the Institute. Whenever a competition of importance is opened we intend to publish in the *JOURNAL*, or in bulletins which can be posted to those who need them, lists of all the chief bibliographical references and of similar buildings that have been illustrated in periodicals. This, as regular

users of the library are well aware, is a service that the library has always rendered in the past, but it has been a "personal" service to such as have written or come to the library for their information. A library should not, however, merely stand and wait, but should attempt to give without being asked. This principle is of particular importance to the R.I.B.A., for its library has the special obligation of extending its services more and more to members of the Institute outside London; the preparation and broadcasting of information is one way in which this can be done, and we hope our attempt will be successful.

Schools, too, might make more use of us than hitherto, and we hope that headmasters will not hesitate to apply for the same service in connection with school subjects. One purpose will, however, be slightly different here. It is not our business to do the students' work of research for them, but to play our part as a stimulus to research, which is becoming increasingly recognised as a mental process of the highest educational value. At least one of our largest architectural schools has now developed research and thesis writing as one of the most important parts of its curriculum, in recognition of the fact that an attitude of intelligent enquiry must be a part of the basic equipment of a complete architect who wishes to have a proper wideness of vision and knowledge.

We can also help a third section of the architectural world, the authors, by assisting them in the preparation of bibliographies. There are many ways in which a bibliography can be arranged for publication, but unfortunately some authors, in publishing a reference list, so arrange, or fail to arrange, their lists that much of their potential value is lost. We can help by advice which is founded partly on the expressed opinions of librarians and the like who have studied this small matter of detail, and partly on our own experience of dealing continually day by day with bibliographies of one sort and another. As a further development we will in future maintain in the library a list of any members who wish to be kept *au fait* with newly published information about any special subject. Most architectural papers and most

books of importance come to us, and as their contents are studied by the library staff, it will be an addition to our work which will be well worth making, if there is the need, to note down when there are published references to special subjects of research and to send the notes to any members who would like to be put on the list. Those who wish to receive this service are asked to write to the librarian.

After all this discourse on development we may as well be cautious and express our sense of our very great limitations, unless anyone should assume that the library has doubled its staff or has had a great falling off in the other demands on its time and is able to undertake more than it is really equipped for at present. Perhaps to be honest we should add that we only dare to suggest these developments because we are aware that even the most progressive of men are naturally slow to take advantage of the help offered to them! If full advantage were taken of all we suggest a very painful form of indigestion would result. We must, however, have our eyes on the future, which is full of possibilities, and we must initiate *now* a progress which will be fully established by the time we start in the new building.

We have received from Mr. W. R. Davidge the following appreciation of the work of Mr. Alexander Goddard, who last month retired from the post of Secretary to the Chartered Surveyors' Institution:

"Every member of the profession practising as a surveyor must have an affectionate regard for Mr. Alexander Goddard, and his retirement, after upwards of a quarter of a century as Secretary of the Surveyors' Institution, will mean the severance of many ties, which during all these years have made his name a household word among surveyors both at home and abroad and even in the most distant of overseas dominions.

"His thorough and untiring labours on behalf of the surveyor's profession and of the great institution which he represented are well known. Through his efforts, and under his guidance, the Chartered Surveyors' Institution has not only vastly increased in numbers but has steadily added strength to strength in all the activities both of the parent body and its branches. The term 'chartered surveyor' has everywhere come to stand for soundness and reliability, and the Institution itself is constantly consulted and its advice taken by Government and other authorities. The high standing and esteem in which Mr. Goddard is universally held are a tribute to his magnetic personality. To the young surveyor he has been an inspiration, to the older men an experienced counsellor, and to all who have known him a loyal friend. Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects and many kindred institutions will join with the Chartered Surveyors' Institution in wishing Mr. Goddard good health and every happiness in his well-earned retirement."

Mr. Goddard has been succeeded by Major Alexander Herbert Killick, who was educated at Dulwich College and Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his Degree in 1914. During the war he served with the South Lancashire Regiment in France, Belgium, Salonika, Egypt, and Palestine, being awarded the D.S.O. and M.C.; and twice being mentioned in dispatches. Since the war he has been principally engaged in staff duties at home, and in Eastern Europe, Russia and Asia Minor, in reorganising the Officers Training Corps of Birmingham and Bristol Universities; in passing through the Staff College, Camberley; and in further staff duties at the War Office, particularly in connection with the supervision, training and nomination of officers for staff appointments. At the time of his appointment to the Secretaryship of the Institution Major Killick held the responsible position of Brigade Major, 2nd Infantry Brigade, Aldershot.

Mr. F. R. Yerbury, who for many years has been secretary of the Architectural Association, has accepted an invitation to become Managing Director of the Building Centre in Bond Street. He will take up his duties as soon as the Association Council has been able to make arrangements to find a successor. For so long has Mr. Yerbury been the centre of A.A. life that it will be hard to picture the place without his genial presence, presiding as a fountain of hospitality in the Members' rooms, or shepherding large parties of tourist architects on the Continent or, in his gaily wall-papered office, guiding the destinies of the Association in its increasing prosperity. The Building Centre is fortunate in having found Mr. Yerbury to be its manager, and his wide knowledge of architects and things architectural should prove invaluable.

We extend a hearty welcome to the new journal of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects, the first number of which appeared last month, prefaced by a word of greeting from Sir Raymond Unwin. It will undoubtedly serve to cultivate an increased mutual understanding among the members of that society and will too, we hope, bring the activities of the society before a wider public.

An interesting attempt to revive the Guild spirit of mediæval times is being made in Herefordshire, where an Order known as the "Bridge Brothers of Herefordshire" has recently been founded. This is a modified form of an old quasi-religious order founded in France in 1164, and it has the threefold aim of encouraging enthusiasm in good work, creating a right understanding between employer and employed, and ensuring competent and honest service in bridge-building and repairing. It will be interesting to see how far a mediæval economic system can survive in the face of modern conditions, and although it is unlikely that such a revival will become general or that it will be able to solve the complex labour problems of to-day, yet it will have achieved something if it can inspire in the modern worker a little of that sense of pride in good work for its own sake which was characteristic of the mediæval Guild-worker.





NINETY-NINTH SESSION, 1932-1933

## HOUSING: THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY

*SIR RAYMOND UNWIN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS*

READ BEFORE THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS ON MONDAY, 7 NOVEMBER 1932

CONTEMPLATING the second opening address which custom looks to our Presidents to make, a glance at the past session as well as forward to the coming one seems natural.

The year has been a very difficult one for our country; it has been equally trying for many of us. I hope we may say that, in the main, our difficulties have been met with courage and overcome hitherto with some resource.

Our ranks have suffered from unemployment in common with those of nearly all who live by work. I believe that the method which we have adopted to meet that emergency contains the suggestion of a principle which may yet prove valuable for wider application.

The method springs naturally from our own activities. For the architect stands midway between the imaginative artist and the practical constructor. He shares the training and the experiences of both. The artist is concerned with the expression of beauty in relations through refinement of form and harmony of colour. The constructor is concerned with efficiency for purpose and soundness of construction. Both in-

creasingly depend on science to secure permanence and stability in face of changing conditions.

That portion of the architect's activities in which the synthesis is most complete we call planning or designing, for in a design the several contributions are inseparably combined in a new creation. Naturally some architects are better equipped on the one side, some on the other; but the development of both faculties is essential and their exercise inseparable.

There seems here some analogy with the life of today. For do not some concentrate their attention on the need for stimulus, and on the kind of expression which depend on the individuality of persons; while others pay more regard to the practical activities which increasingly depend on the co-operation of many working in harmony for a common end. The scale to which modern activities are growing tends to minimise in range, the effect of that which has been counted upon to give individual stimulus, and to increase the importance of the organisation of many individuals inspired and directed by a common purpose. Mankind, being composed of creatures enjoying only limited capacity, or patience, is very apt to

split up into different parties, which cultivate a concentration of attention on one side or the other. To some extent this is a necessary and efficient way of securing adequate attention for each aspect. Progress, however, nearly always depends on securing an adequate synthesis between the points of view: on finding a method by which the two aspects can be welded into one result.

This process is very clearly illustrated by the architect and his building. Christopher Wren, the outstanding example, whose creative life we are specially commemorating this year, was, in his time equally great as practical man, as artist, and as a man of high character. He was supreme in construction as well as in expression, and, in addition, he ranks high as a scientist. It is given to few men to be able to approach and apprehend problems so clearly from so many points of view and to see them in such wholeness as did Wren. Most of us must perforce be content with a somewhat partial or incomplete view; as if, for example, one observer were to stand below the west front of Lincoln Cathedral, seeing nothing of the mass, but admiring the individualities of expression in each detail and thinking of the craftsmen who wrought them, and he were to base his conception of the building on that view only; while another, regarding the building from a greater distance, might be so much impressed by the huge mass and the soaring towers that he would overlook the beautiful details, and think only of the marvellous perfection of co-operative effort needed to raise such a pile at a time when there were few mechanical aids, and when such an accomplishment depended on many hands and the thoughts of many men working together towards a common end.

But a Lincoln can only be fully realised or appreciated when there is sufficient mutual understanding between the types of men; between the craftsman, who tends to be an individualist, and the organiser, who tends to be a collectivist; between the artist, who is thinking of expression which springs from individuality, and the practical man, who is thinking of construction, which is the result of co-operation.

The architect has a great function to fulfil; no less than the designing of the material record which the society of his generation writes upon this earth. If he is to make his proper contribution to the life of his time, he must in himself secure a synthesis between these two points of view; he must understand them both. He must appreciate their difference, but equally the impossibility of their separation.

I sometimes think that this position and practice

of the architect, as the one who by planning creates a synthesis of two demands entirely different in kind but mutually dependent, may equip him to serve some wider purpose in our community life at the present time, when there seems, perhaps as never before, a demand for a similar power of synthesis. For surely today our life above all requires BETTER PLANNING.

This need cries out for satisfaction in industry and in commerce, as indeed it does in that form of development, both urban and rural, with which we are specially concerned and through which the life of our time both finds its accommodation and will leave behind its record. Today much of the old economic teaching, with its over-emphasis on that individual stimulus which springs from material gain, has been brought to confusion by the scale of all activities and the interdependence of individuals which follow from mass production. The factory of the late Mr. Bata, in Czecho-Slovakia, which can turn out sixty million pairs of shoes in a year as the organised product of 25,000 workers, is a good example. It is estimated also that American motor works could by themselves satisfy twice the present world demand for motor vehicles; and other factories in that country could satisfy four times the present demand for wireless apparatus. Even as regards foodstuffs, an apparent superabundance seems to form the subject of almost universal complaint, and we read of rich produce being burned in several countries, and even here in England numbers of sheep were being sold at a recent market for a shilling apiece.

This superabundance is in part real, but in the main it merely means that those who want the goods have not the purchasing power available to buy them. It has generally been thought that there was not enough money available to enable all the goods to be bought. This plausible theory seems now less acceptable; for in this country, at any rate, the circle of abundance has been completed, and there now appears to be a glut of money. No doubt that mischievous Puck who plagues economists is anxiously watching to see what the financial pundits will do about it, having in mind those burning heaps of wheat and coffee. Will he perchance catch the directors of the great banks sallying forth on a dark night to sink some of the surplus money in the sea, in order again to raise its value? If the results were not so serious and the misery caused by these dislocations so great, they would present an almost Gilbertian source of amusement.

To the shoemaker there is nothing like leather; and from his point of view he is absolutely right. Perhaps



that is why to me it seems that what the world is in need of is MORE PLANNING AND BETTER PLANNING.

At least this seems clear in regard to our own industry, and it is of the activities in this narrower field, where perhaps we can see more clearly, that I wish to speak. For here it is but too evident that unemployment does not spring from overproduction, or from want of demand; but purely from an incapacity to take advantage of the situation. What a splendid opportunity is afforded by the 250,000 available operatives, skilled in all branches of the work, to overtake some of the enormous arrears in building which must be overtaken before we can say that our people generally have decent homes to live in, and efficient factories to work in. Taking this view we intend to proceed with the building of our own new institute and the revised plans will I hope be ready for inspection at our next meeting.

In dealing with those who had no work in our own profession we were brought to realise that unemployment might afford an opportunity, and need not be merely a disaster. The Committee which have dealt with this matter under the able leadership of Mr. Maurice Webb, have treated unemployment, not only as a misfortune to be alleviated, but as a valuable opportunity to secure the performance of some very useful work which would otherwise have remained undone. Records and drawings of disappearing architectural treasures from past ages have been made; and a wide and detailed survey of London and its buildings has brought to light and recorded in precise illustration, the terrible confusion of business, industry, dwellings and slums, which has been allowed to grow up for want of planning.

Through the great generosity of Mr. Greville Montgomery, the funds subscribed by our own members for carrying on this survey have been augmented, and this most valuable work is being pursued. It is demonstrating beyond question the urgent need for action; is indicating the nature of the action required; and is laying the first foundation upon which the replanning of the central area of this city can be based.

Surely it would be well if the unemployed generally were helped to replace their enforced idleness by useful occupation, making things for their own use or doing something of value for the community.

The detailed figures of the 1931 Census now being published do but confirm the conclusions to which the survey points. These have been examined by the Committee on Slum Clearance appointed by this Institute last session, under the able chairmanship of Major Harry Barnes, who has for

many years devoted his attention to this problem. In an interim report they reveal that although there has been a decrease of 87,520 in the total population of the County of London, this affords little relief to house room, owing to the fact that the decrease in the number of children is far greater, so that there has actually been an increase of 157,916 in the adult population, and of 59,000 in the number of separate families.

While they record with satisfaction that there has been some diminution of the average room density and in the number of people living two or more persons per room, there has actually been an increase in the number of people living at a density exceeding three to a room. The increase in the proportion of adults to children adds to the seriousness of these figures. Moreover, the number of structurally separate dwellings available for each hundred separate families has continued to diminish. To-day little more than one-third of the families in the County of London enjoy the elementary advantage of the separate occupation of a dwelling or flat which was built, or has even been converted, for separate occupation. This seems to indicate that something like two-thirds of us in this great city are forced to clothe our family life in a part only of some cast-off dwelling once built for more well-to-do predecessors. What is true of London is true in less measure of all our great towns, though I think none of them approach the London figure in regard to the occupation by several families of dwellings originally built for one family only.

It is a fact somewhat startling to realise, that two-thirds of the house property in the county of London has thus degenerated from the purpose for which it was built, and has not even been converted for its new purpose. If the converted dwellings were also counted, the proportion thus degenerated from the use for which they were originally designed would be still higher.

The survey which has been carried out goes far to explain the reason. Area after area which was once a good residential quarter has been adversely affected, either by unsuitable adjacent development, or by the intrusion of buildings of a class, or for a purpose, which tends to deteriorate the value of residential property.

Clearly changes must take place in an expanding city, but the haphazard manner in which development has hitherto taken place, without any general plan or guidance, seems to result in spreading the effects of such change over the widest area and the longest time possible.

It is inconceivable that foresight in planning, and care in zoning and the preservation of amenities, could not prevent such universal deterioration of value, and bring the changes about more rapidly when the time was ripe.

Bad as this sporadic spreading must be for economy of property value, and for efficiency in industry; costly as such a mix-up of buildings must be for distributive commerce, they are far worse because of the living conditions which result for those who must dwell and work in such a congestion and muddle of ill-assorted uses.

It is not my purpose to-day to exaggerate the defects with which we are faced, or to strike a note of pessimism. Indeed, looking back now over some 50 years of interest in the questions of housing and town improvement, I gladly recognise that great progress has been made. If the progress in that period be contrasted with the previous century during which so great an extent of bad development took place, then the progress must seem very great.

The normal working class housing 50 years ago consisted of serried rows of dreary dwellings built up to the street line in front, and having behind only space for a small backyard. An unsavoury ashpit was too often the only object to relieve the view from the kitchen window. That type of development has at least been killed. The folly of it was inconceivable. It was actually more costly per dwelling for development than the open building which has taken its place. We can legitimately rejoice that something over one and a half millions of families, who might otherwise have been condemned to such hovels, have been provided with improved homes in dwellings built for their separate occupation. The great majority of them have little garden plots; small indeed, but at least large enough to secure ample light and air, to add virtually an open-air room to the dwelling, and to afford an opportunity to grow some produce and something pleasant to look upon from the windows.

This is not all of the improvement. Since the first Town Planning Bill was passed in 1909, a very much larger proportion of the rapidly developing areas round our towns has been brought under control, and its development based on some definite plan. Moreover, in two Garden Cities and several other smaller schemes, a more complete and satisfactory type of development for good living has been demonstrated. There the new technique of planning for new well-equipped and generally self-contained units of development has been tested. Each of such units can have a character of its own, and

can offer opportunities for pleasant and cultured living far exceeding those that are available in the vast east-ends or straggling suburbs of our great towns.

It is no exaggeration to say that the great majority of town planners here and abroad have been more and more realising that the mere planning of streets in endless extensions of building land, solidly hemming in existing towns, is not the best way to go to work, however ample a provision of open spaces may be planned upon this limitless background of potential building land. We are all to-day seeking to approach this problem of town or regional planning from the opposite point of view. We are seeking rather to design an appropriate pattern of compact units of development, laid out on a secure and protected background of open land, in which the beauty of rural surroundings and the charm of country life may be preserved.

We are convinced that in this type of planning we are not really running contrary to any general trend, but are finding a rational form of expression, for what at present is irrationally sought by vast numbers of people. Indeed, the zeal with which hundreds of thousands go out from London and other large towns, seeking homes amidst the pleasures of country life, is only equalled by the blindness with which they destroy the sources of such pleasures, and the extent of the country which their irrational and sporadic development desecrates.

When, however, full credit has been allowed for the progress and improvement so far made, we must admit that little more has been done than to provide improved accommodation for the increase of our people, leaving the old urban populations still living in the degraded and muddled conditions which were inherited from the nineteenth century. Though a few of the worst slums have been cleared, little progress has been made towards any general clearing up of this old mess. For anyone who knows the conditions of life as they exist and can realise what conditions might well be created in their place, it is difficult not to be very impatient with the slow progress. Perhaps much more rapid improvement could not reasonably be expected. Clearly, much preparatory work was needed before effective steps towards replanning and rebuilding were possible.

Pressure had first to be relieved by the greater expansion of town areas and increased building outside. The technique of providing for industrial decentralisation, in addition to the decentralising of the people, had also to be worked out. Now we

know that better and more efficient opportunities for industry can be provided in the well-equipped industrial area of a satellite unit than in the congested city. Such areas can be equipped with all the conveniences and services which minister to mass production and to the rapid distribution of the products; and in them an adequate reserve of industrial and other population can be provided for, near at hand, to operate the industries and to form a unit of complete social life.

Moreover, there was needed the power to replan the badly built and decayed areas of our towns. This has now been conferred upon our local authorities by the new Town and Country Planning Act. Replanning must obviously be the basis of any sound reconstruction, and this necessary preliminary is now provided for. We have trained architects and town planners ready to tackle this problem. Our municipalities have during the last decade acquired skill and experience in house building and development. There has thus grown up a widespread organisation ready to tackle the more difficult job of central reconstruction.

One other condition favourable to progress can be mentioned with great satisfaction. We have a building industry more united and more conscious of the value of union, more alive to its responsibility and to the part it has to play, and more ready to pull together than ever before. I suggest to you, therefore, that the time is now ripe for a great united effort to be made to clear up the dreadful areas of our towns, where slums, congestion and confusion abound, and where even the minimum of amenities is lacking. It is a big task, but I am convinced that it is well within our power if we will only make up our minds to tackle it as we have tackled many another great task. Over one quarter of a million men, trained for this work and only too ready to start, are now eating out their hearts in enforced idleness, and their maintenance is costing something like £80 in respect of each dwelling that is not built. The materials can nearly all be found and made at home in unlimited quantities. Even the credit needed to finance the buildings until they are up and paying some revenue, is plentiful, at a price lower than ever before. In fact, to quote the old tag, "We have the men, we have the bricks, we have the money, too!"

Moreover, building, being essentially a home industry, has the great advantage that its activity is liable, less than almost any other, to disturb the equanimity of the gold standard, foreign exchange, the balance of trade, or any other of those mysterious gods or demons, on whose caprices so many other

industries seem to depend. We cannot excuse our inaction on account of the decrees of these deities. What, then, prevents us from using for this purpose the margin of man power which we clearly have available with modern methods of production, over and above that required to keep us well supplied with the necessities of life? This man power could win and manufacture the materials here at home, and build them up into the new houses, planned and designed to create efficient and beautiful cities. In doing so they would be creating permanent revenue earning capital assets, equal in value to the greater part, if not the whole, of the expenditure incurred. I do not overlook the fact that slum clearance hitherto has involved heavy expense in cost of land and compensation, quite apart from the new buildings. As to these costs I will only make one or two comments. At worst they involve merely a redistribution of claims on our wealth among ourselves, what some pay others gain: the total is not diminished, and it is easy to exaggerate the influence of such redistributions on our social economy.

Hitherto slum clearance has been carried out piecemeal and little advantage has been obtained from replanning. Under the new powers recently conferred, slum clearance will be an item taking its place in a great improvement plan. When one contemplates the extent of waste and inefficiency caused by the present muddle, the depreciation of intelligence and energy in the workers reared in the slums, the extent of possible improvement suggests that the replanning and rebuilding of large areas, so far from involving any real loss, may on the contrary create tangible values exceeding the cost. If there were thrown into the scales any allowance for the social values, there can be little doubt on which side the beam would dip, and dip emphatically.

Be that as it may, here is a great task, and I do seriously suggest that the doing of it would redound both to the present and future prosperity and welfare of this country to an extent quite incalculable. To me it seems no less than a clear duty that we should devote our spare labour, our energies and surplus money during the next decade or two to the definite replanning and rebuilding of those areas of our towns which at present are a disgrace to our civilisation.

Perhaps some of you may be tempted to ask why I have ventured on this occasion to address this appeal to my brother architects, many of whom have devoted their attention and their lives to fine architecture and to its creation. There are many reasons. Our economic life is visibly suffering from a creeping

paralysis, and we suffer with it. Here is a most wholesome stimulus, far more likely to arrest the rot than the faint-hearted aggravations of inaction which hide their futility behind the reputable banner of economy.

There are, moreover, rumours of insidious attacks upon the modest standards in housing which have been set, and the conditions and organisations which alone have enabled these improved standards to be realised. Singled out for attack is the reduced density of dwellings which has been generally adopted. This it was which justified considerable change in the character, and real economy in the cost, of street works; it has constituted the most substantial improvement in amenity which has been secured in post-war houses; on balance it has probably cost the country nothing; and has added substantially to the rent-paying capacity of the tenants through the value of the garden produce.

The importance of good housing for all is so great that I for one will gladly welcome assistance from any source, even from those who have hitherto been too much occupied with providing the more prosperous sections of the public with dwellings to attend to the humbler branches of housing. The condition of their welcome is, however, quite clear; they must provide as good a dwelling at as low a rent as those can now do who have borne the heat of the day in the strenuous struggle which has been going on since 1919 to provide the more humble classes of the community with decent housing. Private enterprise makes a strong appeal to architects and to the building industry; but the widespread desecration of the countryside by much of the recent sporadic building, is a sufficient reason for us to scrutinise very carefully new proposals which might lead to the same gentlemen who have worked this havoc being turned loose on urban housing with no better architectural guidance or control.

Mr. Keen, to whom this Institute owes so much, has set out for us here the record of one of the many beautiful villages which our fathers left for our delight. Too many are being ruined by this sporadic building. It is well that sketch records of their charm should be preserved.

By all means let all who can do the work well come in and help; but not on terms of undoing the progress that has been made, or lowering the standard that has been established. The Minister of Health has given a handsome testimonial to the efficiency of much of the housing work for which local authorities have been responsible. He said recently that many authorities building by contract could now provide cottages at £350 all in, and let them with no

charge on rates or taxes at 8s. per week. It would indeed seem folly to check the working of such efficient machinery, until some alternative, working side by side, had proved, if not superiority, at least unquestionable equality in the work. The mere taking of work from building contractors to give it to speculative builders presents no special attraction.

There are, however, reasons more general in character and perhaps more personal in their appeal to this audience. Whatever may have been the case in past times, in societies based on slavery or other form of subjugated classes, it is my firm belief that in a free country there can be no permanent development of great architecture except it springs from widespread care for order and realisation of the meaning of amenity among the people, leading to a generally shared power to appreciate that which is beautiful. I ask, what possible interest in architecture, much less appreciation of it, can be expected on the part of families doomed to exist in one room, perhaps the third floor back of a worn-out dwelling, built nearly 100 years ago for some better off tradesman, but now decayed inside and congested with many families; and outside surrounded by factories and warehouses excluding the light, congesting the streets, and too often filling the atmosphere with noisome fumes?

The home is the unit of our society. A minimum of decent comfort and amenity in the home is, I believe, the first and most urgent need as much for social progress and stability, as for the development of interest in any form of beauty. Until that minimum is secured for all our families, there can be no stable basis for the social superstructure; and the growth of culture or art must wither, being poisoned at the roots.

Finally, the carrying out of this great work is largely our job. As architects or as members of the great building industry we must provide the special knowledge, the skilled labour and the materials; we must together evolve the technique and the means.

In this class of work we may recognise that few fortunes will be made: but the days when the amassing of individual fortunes could be regarded as a necessary social function, or as offering the chief, or indeed an adequate stimulus to the best work; or when such aims could completely satisfy the aspirations of men, are passing away.

Here is a great work of replanning and reconstructing to be done, of undoubted urgency, and of incalculable value to our day, and to future generations. I am confident that calling upon those who govern our country and administer our cities to give us the opportunity to get on with the work, we as a



united building industry shall tackle it with our whole energy and our best skill, as one to which it will be a privilege for us to contribute each in our appropriate capacity. This task we cannot afford to neglect; for we, our work and our art are parts of the community in which we live. We are all mem-

bers of one body, which must flourish or languish as one whole. We can no more work separated from that whole, or our architecture flourish in a sick society, than can use and beauty be separated in our designs, or expression flourish by ignoring construction in our buildings.

## Vote of Thanks

THE RT. HON. W. G. A. ORMSBY-GORE, P.C., M.P. (H.M. First Commissioner of Works): Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, It is a real honour and pleasure to be asked to move a vote of thanks to Sir Raymond Unwin for an address which certainly came from his heart. I think he enjoyed writing that address and having, once more, the opportunity of reminding this audience and this country that what we are in need of to-day is more planning and better planning. I am very glad he did not use the word "integration." "Planning" may not be altogether an Anglo-Saxon word, but we are getting into the habit, in the House of Commons, of using the word "integration" when "planning" is quite as good. We are all agreed, I think, that the old days of what was called *laissez faire* had gone for good, and at the last General Election only one Member in the British House of Commons was returned—Austin Hopkinson—who was still a believer in the full Manchester School, and in the complete virtue of the Darwinian theory of Natural Selection. And, accordingly, those ideas are gone, and we live in a time when all are agreed that there has got to be planning. What we are all disputing about is, who is going to do the planning? And, of course, it is perfectly true that—if I may be forgiven this attack upon democracy—the architects would do it rather better than some of the elected representatives of the people, whether in Local Authorities or in the central Government. But, on the whole, it is desirable that the architects should have the enthusiasm for planning, that they should have all the ideas as to how it should be done, and that there should be a certain element of what is called "lay" control.

The President—he will forgive me for saying this—had an easy task in making fun of the financiers and the economists, and it is perfectly clear that both those people have really got to go to school again. I remember being taught a very large number of things by the Warden of New College, who was my tutor and afterwards Minister of Education and, therefore, I suppose, knows all about it, on the subject of economics when I was at Oxford and learning all about supply and demand, Ricardo's theory of rent, and so on. But all that seems to have been blown sky high by the observed facts, at any rate, by facts of the last two years. I think the best story about economists is that the Government asked six of the leading economists of the country to advise them on a particular point, and they produced seven reports. It is clear from the applause which greeted one of the Presi-

dent's sentences in his address that the word, we might almost say the goddess, of Economy is going to follow the way of D.O.R.A. and Mrs. Grundy and other unpopular female figures.

But be careful. Just as all you architects know that every material has its own inherent laws which man cannot alter, so, unfortunately, it is perfectly clear that money, which we think of as the creation of man, has its own inherent laws, and that those laws have to be obeyed, though it is clear we do not know yet very clearly what they are. But, like primitive man in his approach to Nature, we have from time to time an uncanny instinct that those laws which are inherent have got to be respected and propitiated, and that, in fact, we have to pull up short, because we go on to ruin if we do not. But because you have pulled up short necessarily to prevent calamity, you must not think you are always on the edge of the precipice and lose courage. That was the most attractive feature of the President's Address, its courage. He does look forward to a time, and that soon, when a more determined effort will be made, first to educate public opinion, then to get that public opinion to act in the matter of clearing up some of the nineteenth century mess. And I think we can all say, whatever our views on economy or anything else, that we heartily agree with him in the hope that he will succeed.

Let me say one thing in that connection. It is clear that a great deal of educational work has got to be done. I have never served on a Local Authority, or had anything to do with Local Authorities, but I hear a certain amount about Local Authorities, and Local Authorities, far more than the House of Lords, are the Second Chamber in the Government of this country, and have been all through our history. Those of you who have read Trevelyan's First Chapter of his History of the Reign of Queen Anne will remember how the Grand Juries held up all the reforms which Parliament saw fit to pass. And, whatever a central Government may do, whatever Town and Country Planning Acts are passed, however zealous may be the Minister of Health who deals with housing and those matters, unless he has not merely the nominal support or the following of the Local Authorities, but the active and keen support of the public opinion upon which those Local Authorities rest, he will not be able to do very much. We, rightly or wrongly—I think, rightly in this country, though I do not say it is a proposition of universal application—are a democracy, that is to say, we are governed by the mass of the people

expressing themselves through the vote. Therefore, Governments have to obey the great mass of the people and their will. Any Local Authority, therefore, depends, ultimately, upon the sanction of the body politic.

The only way you can get at the body politic is by education; it is only by getting your point of view across the man in the street that you will get the reforms which you seek effectively carried out. In this country we dislike dictatorships however benevolent.

I sincerely hope that the moves forward in the directions the President has indicated will become the active concern of the democracy of this country, because it is quite clear that we now have sufficient experience to show that the nineteenth century way of doing things was bad, and even what we have done in this country since the War is definitely better, whether from the purely economic point of view—which I agree is not the only point of view—and certainly from the social and national points of view.

Therefore it is with the greatest pleasure that I congratulate Sir Raymond Unwin on his continued vigour, his continued enthusiasm, and his continued determination to get the whole body of British architects behind him in pressing forward reforms and bringing about a better state of things in this country.

The RT. HON. LORD MARLEY, D.S.C., D.L., J.P.: I, also, feel very pleased to have the opportunity of seconding this vote of thanks to Sir Raymond Unwin. I wondered why you chose outsiders for this task, and particularly I wondered why you chose politicians, who have done such an unfortunate amount of harm in the past. I thought the reason might be that you could expose their nakedness before the whole body of architects, and so ensure that you would have a new Social Order in the near future. On the other hand, it may be that outsiders were selected for this duty in order that architectural nonentities—and I, naturally, do not include Mr. Ormsby-Gore in that as First Commissioner of Works—that architectural nonentities may perform the task of teaching their grandmother how to suck eggs. And I suppose one must be doing something of that sort in proposing and seconding a vote of thanks. I do think that the profession of architecture is suffering from an inferiority complex. When you consider that architecture is the second oldest profession in the world—and in that connection I was surprised to find that there are no women on your Council—it seems that not enough is made of that intensely important position. And I suppose that architecture is the second most important profession in the world. I agree with Ormsby-Gore in that: I would put the teaching profession as the most important. But, of course, architecture is far and away the most important of the old type of profession. Compare it with the Church, almost purely parasitic; compare it with the law, a sheer waste of the people's money; compare it with those professions in which a mistake can be hidden away in a studio, in a back garden, anywhere. But a mistake in architecture lies as a blot on the earth for years.

Surely architecture has an intensely important position in that connection alone, and I think that architects should have an understanding and an appreciation of the importance of their contribution to modern life. I might myself have had a smack at architects, as within the last five years I have built for myself a small house. But in that house the architect made no mistakes—("Name")—except that the cost was about 50 per cent. more than I intended. But when I look at architects and then look at clients I realise that clients are infinitely the worse of the two. Clients are to architects much as parents are to children, almost a blot on an otherwise perfect world.

In Sir Raymond Unwin I venture to suggest that the profession and the Institute has a very remarkable President; his breadth of view is so tremendously valuable to the profession; he is so widely known, not only among architects, but also among all other decent people. His love of beauty, his intense interest in the preservation of beautiful things, are a national concern, and you, ladies and gentlemen, have surely done honour to yourselves in having him as your President. It is my privilege to serve with him at the present moment on a Committee which is enquiring into Garden Cities. It sounds an odd thing, in these days of economy, that we should be enquiring into the subject of Garden Cities; nevertheless, as Ormsby-Gore says, we shall not permanently live in this Slough of Despond; some day, when the electorate wakes up, we shall emerge. Then it will come about that the work of people like Sir Raymond Unwin will live in a new creative genius which will beautify and benefit the world. As I have said, Sir Raymond is not only known from an architectural point of view, but also his work nationally in connection with the encouragement of building of houses, his deep feeling for unemployed building trades operatives—of whom there are at the present moment in building and construction works 370,000—his realisation of the unnecessary suffering in families without houses on the one hand, and unemployed workers wanting to build them on the other, and his insistence on our realisation of that dis-equilibrium, surely make him of immense value to the nation in his nation-wide work. And internationally, too, for he has told you in his address that he stands for world-planning.

Some time ago I spent two months in Russia, and the only two English names I heard mentioned over there were Commander Locker-Lampson and Sir Raymond Unwin. In a country which, with its determination to house, and house beautifully, its millions upon millions of people and to build national and municipal buildings which shall be worthy of a great nation, in a land which, therefore, must be an architect's paradise, it is, indeed, an honour that they should turn for help and guidance to men like Sir Raymond Unwin in their great task.

I want, with the greatest sincerity, I assure you, to second this vote of thanks to Sir Raymond Unwin, and, with that, to say I think the Royal Institute of British Architects is itself to be congratulated on having as its

President a man who is doing so much for this nation of ours.

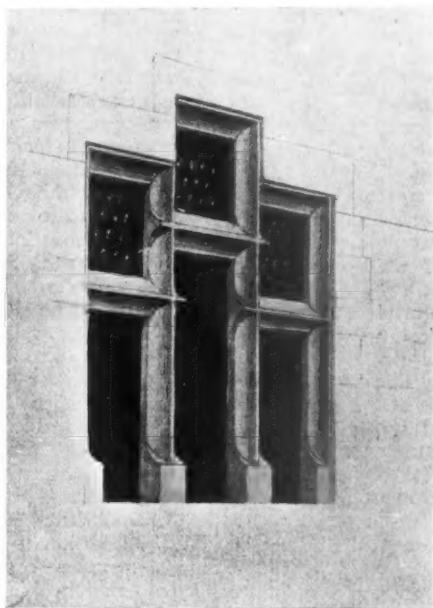
The PRESIDENT: My Lords, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you very sincerely for the very cordial way in which you have received my somewhat solemn and serious address. I also thank you, the Mover and Seconder, for the very valuable contributions which you have made to our evening's considerations. I hope that we shall all feel, as I think you have both agreed, that a good deal of preparatory work has now been done, and that we may take heart and go forward with making this country a better country for all the people who live in it; that is what we want. I thank you.

I should like to say that we have with us to-night Dr. John Pearson, a Fellow of this Institute, one of the most distinguished of Canadian architects, and head of the famous firm of Darling and Pearson. He was responsible for the design of the new Parliament buildings at Ottawa. Dr. Pearson was for many years a colleague of the late Frank Darling, the brilliant Canadian who was the first architect from the Dominions overseas to receive from the Royal Institute of British Architects the Gold Medal for Architecture; this was awarded to him in 1916.

I thought you would like to know that Dr. Pearson is with us tonight.

Dr. JOHN A. PEARSON [F.] of Toronto: Mr. President, my Lords, ladies and gentlemen, I consider myself fortunate to be in London at this time and to be present at the Inaugural meeting of this Institute and to have heard Sir Raymond Unwin's address. Were it a condition that the incumbent of the office of President during his term should visit some of the Dominions overseas, I am sure he would be accorded a sincere and hearty welcome. Mr. President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, I am commissioned to convey to you the greetings of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

The PRESIDENT: I have already referred to the drawings by Mr. Arthur Keen which are exhibited in another room. And I would like also to draw your attention to the 200 drawings exhibited in this gallery; they are part of a magnificent collection of just over 1,500 drawings of M. Georges Bouet, a French architect of the nineteenth century, which Mr. R. Fielding Dodd, a Fellow of this Institute, has recently presented to the Institute.



FROM A DRAWING BY GEORGES BOUET

## The Tercentenary of Sir Christopher Wren's Birth

### THE SERVICE AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

TO honour the memory of Sir Christopher Wren, many thousands gathered in St. Paul's Cathedral on the afternoon of Thursday, 20 October. The Lord Mayor attended in state and the Cathedral clergy were headed by the Bishop of London and the Dean of St. Paul's.

More impressive than the presence there of the representatives of the great learned societies was the vast throng of general public, who without the distinction of reserved seats, and without the possible consciousness that they were the heirs of Wren's genius, chose to come through the "mizzling" rain, as Evelyn would have called it, to take part in this mass eulogy. Yet if this was impressive it was not perhaps surprising. Christopher Wren is not now, and never has been, the hero of a sect or the peculiar prophet of one set of learned men. More than any great figure of our past Wren has entered in a very true way into the lives of Englishmen. The great amateur—and amateurs are always at a premium—the architect and scientist, the humanist and a paragon of behaviour in free-living age—all these provide points enough for public sentiment to lay hold on and for which to give thanks, in the words of this special prayer, "for the singular gifts which Thou didst bestow upon Thy servant, Christopher Wren."

Though we were all honouring one, as Canon Alexander emphasised in his sermon, who was master in all that he essayed, it was without doubt Wren the architect who was uppermost in all minds; and in the architect we can see gathered all the attainments of this "incomparable genius," the adventurous scientist, the man of sensibility and the practical man of affairs; the whole given coherence by the singularity of his character. "It was impossible," said Canon Alexander, "to ignore the fact that his work was based on his character, and his character upon his religion."

The service, which began with the singing in procession of the hymn "Blessed City, Heavenly Salem," included the beautiful anthem by Byrd, Wren's contemporary, "Sing Joyfully unto God our Strength," expressing a joyfulness that was rightly the dominant note of the service, and a lesson from Haggai "... and the glory of this latter house shall be greater than of the former, saith the Lord of Hosts, and in this place will I give peace, saith the Lord of Hosts." There was also included a prayer from the service for the dedication of the choir in 1697.

Canon Alexander, in his address, spoke of the background of Wren's genius, his nobility of character, and

in particular of his work at St. Paul's, and of the recent restoration. "For many generations," he concluded "the Cathedral would stand on its foundations, hallowed by the memories and aspirations of more than thirteen centuries—the pride of our race, the centre of our worship and the enduring monument of the man to whom, on his birthday, we offered the tribute of our gratitude and our reverence."

At the close of the service a deputation, representative of the various bodies present at the service, passed to the Crypt, where wreaths were laid and tributes paid to the Memory of Sir Christopher Wren. Sir William Llewellyn, P.R.A., laid a wreath on behalf of the Royal Academy; Baron Erik Palmstierna, the Swedish Minister on behalf of Svenska Arkitektföreningen; and then Sir Raymond Unwin laid the R.I.B.A. wreath; and further wreaths from La Société Centrale des Architectes (France), the Architectural League of New York, the Akademisk-Architekt Forening (Denmark), La Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement (Français), and the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society. Dr. T. A. Pearson, F.R.I.B.A., of Toronto, laid a wreath on behalf of the Architects of Canada.

Sir Raymond also paid tributes on behalf of many architectural societies from all over the world. These included the Hungarian Society of Engineers and Architects, the Architectural League of New York, the Sindacato Nazionale Fascista degli Architetti (Italy), La Société Centrale d'Architecture de Belgique, the Sociedad Central de Arquitectos (Madrid), and the following allied societies of the R.I.B.A.: The Royal Institute of the Architects of Western Australia, the Institute of South African Architects, the East African Institute of Architects, the Orange Free State Institute of Architects, and the Cape Institute of Architects.

After the official ceremony a wreath was laid by a small boy, the eldest son of Sir Edwyn Hoskyns, Dean of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, who is one of the few people alive who can claim relationship to Sir Christopher Wren.

In addition to the R.I.B.A., the following learned societies were represented at the service: The Royal Academy, by Sir William Llewellyn and many other Academicians; the Royal Society, by its president, Sir Frederick Hopkins, and some 30 Fellows; the Royal Astronomical Society, by the Astronomer Royal and other members; The London Society, by its president, Lord Crawford of Balcarres; and the Wren Society, by Mr. Arthur T. Bolton and Mr. Duncan Hendry.

(A list of the wreaths and tributes is given on page 29)

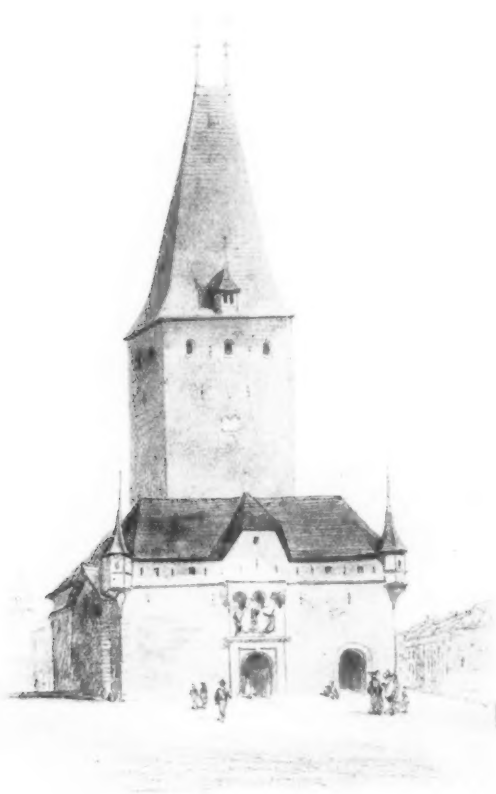


## Drawings by Georges Bouet

RECENTLY PRESENTED TO THE R.I.B.A. BY MR. R. FIELDING DODD, F.R.I.B.A.

Throughout the ninety-eight years of its existence the R.I.B.A. library has depended almost solely on gifts from members for the continual enrichment of its collection of

recently been presented to the R.I.B.A. by Mr. R. Fielding Dodd, F.R.I.B.A. We have been able to find out very little about Bouet, who is not mentioned in any of the



THE TOWN GATE, BERNE. Georges Bouet [actual size of drawing]

drawings. That this tradition of generosity is by no means dead is sufficiently evidenced by a number of important presentations which have been made during the past few months.

Those who came to the Inaugural meeting last Monday saw round the meeting room almost 200 drawings by a French nineteenth-century architectural draughtsman, Georges Bouet, which form a part of a collection of over 1,500 superb pencil and water-colour drawings that have

French biographical dictionaries; probably he was so busy making his beautiful drawings that he had no time to become a man of the highest fame in his profession as an archæologist. The majority of his published literary work appeared in the 'fifties and 'sixties of the last century in the *Bulletin Monumental*, the journal of the "Société Française d'Archéologie pour la conservation et la description des Monuments." Bouet was Inspecteur de la Société Française d'Archéologie and a Member of the



SHOP AT QUIMPER. From a drawing by Georges Bouet



CHATEAU DE GRANDSON

By Georges Bouet  
This and the drawing above are  
both reproduced to the same size  
as the originals

Institut des Provinces. On his work he travelled widely in France and the neighbouring countries, drawing charming trifles wherever he went, with a lively sympathy for architectural qualities and a romantic fervour that is practically never subdued by an almost incredible precision of technique.

In this number of the JOURNAL are reproductions of a few of the drawings, but no reproductions can give an adequate idea of their vigorous delicacy.

The R.I.B.A. collection includes about 300 drawings made in Italy, over a thousand in France, and about 140 in Germany and Switzerland.

The drawings will be on exhibition until Wednesday, 16 November.

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## Reviews

SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD'S MEMOIRS\*

REVIEWED BY J. A. GOTCH, F.S.A., P.P.R.I.B.A.

SIR REGINALD BLOMFIELD is a good writer and a good fighter, qualities which display themselves throughout these *Memoirs*. The first of these qualities goes far towards the making of the chapters wherein his birth and early nurture are recorded. The second pervades the whole book, tickling the fancy of the wide circle of those who know and like him, but probably not commending itself in the same way to those misguided persons who do not agree with him. There is no need to dwell at length on the story of his youth. He appears to have been a lad of perhaps wayward and certainly pugnacious disposition, actuated by ambitions higher than were appreciated by those around him and who guided his studies, and it was not until his years at Oxford that he found himself truly comfortable in his outlook. During this time, and indeed in telling of his later years, many names flit through the pages which, familiar enough to their immediate acquaintance, here make their debut to a wider public. Of many of these and of others more generally known, shrewd little character sketches are given, some appreciative and some the reverse. Among them, taken at random, are names well known to architects—Norman Shaw, T. G. Jackson, Bodley, Scott, Street, Aitchison, Hugh Stannus—and one wonders what, supposing they were armed with a pen as sharp although probably not so skilful as Sir Reginald's (a supposition which is out of the question, as they are nearly all dead), one wonders what these and the rest might have to say in return about the sketcher. One criticism stands out, however, with which most architects will agree, and that is as to the unfortunate influence which Ruskin had on the way of regarding architecture.

A keen critic of others, Sir Reginald will accept, although not perhaps with meekness, some mild observations on one or two points that occur in his earlier pages. He seems to speak rather slightly of the effect of the Puritans on his family history. But surely it is the Puritan spirit, shorn of its more extravagant manifestations, which has gone farther than anything to form the English character, steady, just, sincere, loving the right; a spirit which, so far, has saved us from the wild upheavals that have shaken other countries. Another small point (but with so doughty an Achilles one is not averse from pricking his heel)—he tells us that he was allowed to read Shakespeare at Haileybury instead of doing Greek and Latin verse. It is a good many years since that grace was granted and the memory of Shakespeare's exact words must have lessened, for in referring to Bardolph's nose, which was notoriously red, it is quoted as a "nose

would light a torch in hell." Although this description is true in substance, Shakespeare put other words than these in the mouths of those who described it.

Through anecdotes of football, golf, shooting, hunting and cricket (in respect of which one heartily concurs in his desire for a more forceful game than is now practised), through all these recreations, in which he must have played a distinguished part, Sir Reginald brings us to his career as an architect. He started with travels in France and Spain, at first in company with an uncongenial companion, whom he lets off without castigation. The study of the buildings he visited had one curious result, it gave him a dislike of Gothic architecture. This is rather odd in a man of culture and a historian, for however unsuited to modern needs that style may be, and however much one may dislike the revived Gothic of last century, yet that style dominated Europe for centuries, and its finer manifestations are impressive in the highest degree. There is a sense of uplift, not untinged with romance, imparted by a Gothic cathedral more fully than by any other building, and the interior of Westminster Abbey or York Minster stirs deeper feelings than even the virile splendour of St. Paul's.

Returned from his travels the eager young architect started in practice for himself, and we hear of many country houses where he was called in to deal with the building or its garden and where he formed interesting friendships with the owners. But of wider appeal are the various movements with which he became associated. Some of these are finished and done with, others are alive to-day. The Art Workers' Guild was formed with the excellent idea of bringing all the arts together, "to place artists and craftsmen of all sorts in touch with one another" and "to find a common standpoint from which all the graphic and plastic arts and crafts should be approached." The present writer was one of the early members, and very pleasant meetings were held, but memory does not recall the presence of many actual workmen. The Guild did good work in bringing architects, sculptors and painters together in social fashion as well as workers in other callings wherein art played an important part. But so far as this writer is concerned, the difficulty of getting to the meetings from a long distance led to resignation, and the same difficulty besets every architect who lives among his work in the provinces; it is almost impossible to keep in touch with the minor movements pursued in London, and although one knows that the Guild is still alive, one hears but little of its activities. Blomfield himself, after a lapse in manners by the committee, faded from membership, it being moreover the fact that he was very busy both in his vocation and other

\* *Memoirs of An Architect*. By Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., M.A.  
London: Macmillan. 1932. 10s. 6d.

important matters. The Arts and Crafts Society was another movement initiated by the restless young men of the time, among whom of course was Blomfield. He has always been actuated, to his honour be it said, by high ideals in regard to architecture; but with this fine quality goes its defect, a tendency to be rather scornful and sometimes even oblivious of the vast mass of mediocrity of which the world (not to mention the calling of Architecture) is necessarily composed. This tendency showed itself in two controversies, one of short duration known as "Architecture, a Profession or an Art"; the other only recently closed, the Registration of Architects. There is no need on the present occasion to revive these controversies; let them sleep in peace. This only need be said: when the first was at its height it caused the resignation from the Institute of several members who could ill be spared, among them Blomfield and Newton. But after a lapse of years the controversy lost its force and the logic of events pointed to a reunion, with the result that most, if not all, of those who had resigned came back to the fold, and the two mentioned above became in turn Presidents of the Institute and must be reckoned among the most distinguished of the series of which they were units. With regard to the other and more acute controversy, the battle has gone against the objectors to Registration, but Blomfield retains his old opinions.

In the midst of these more or less shattering subjects perhaps an allusion to a passing side-show may be allowed. When we went to Paris in May, 1914, in connection with the exhibition of British Architecture and attended the opening banquet, it was followed, as Blomfield says, by an unexpected display "no doubt intended as a compliment to what is claimed to be a learned profession." The young dancing girl who entertained that grave and learned audience was not quite so devoid of clothing as Blomfield thinks. She wore a flimsy wrap, which in the gyrations of the dance displayed more detail than British architects might have expected, but she did wear something. It seems worth while to mention this in the interests of pure architecture.

When Americans go to Sulgrave Manor, they find themselves in a charming rural district, and when they visit the object of their pilgrimage, the Washington house,

they see an ancient manor-house, skilfully reconditioned by Sir Reginald and looking out on to a garden laid out on formal lines, but with a restraint suitable to the size of the house. Within it there is furniture brought from elsewhere but carefully chosen to harmonise with the building, and the whole effect is quite delightful. Most of the money which has gone to produce this has come from America and it would be ungenerous to insist too strongly on historical facts. But in the interest of these facts it would be well to bear in mind that Sulgrave Manor was in Washington occupation for but little over sixty years and that the son of the purchaser sold it early in the seventeenth century. More than half of the old house, before it was restored, was built in the eighteenth century, long after the Washingtons had left the county. Sir Reginald is justified in his surmise that George Washington never heard of the place, for he did not even know anything of his ancestry, and the visions of some enthusiastic visitors that he "first showed his unpleasant countenance at Sulgrave," and that he might even have played with Shakespeare as a child, must fade in the light of dull dates and prosaic facts.

Doings too numerous to recount are recorded by Sir Reginald. Doings in which he delivered smacks right and left, highly entertaining to the sympathetic, but, one imagines, not very gratifying to the receivers. In the three strenuous fights with which he concludes his *Memoirs*—the saving of the City churches, the struggle over the Charing Cross Bridge and the attempt to save Waterloo Bridge—he was a doughty champion, bringing to the fray a clarity of statement and force in presenting it which must be recognised alike by friend and foe. But such is the perversity of human nature, so complicated are the interests involved, so varied are the forces at work, that the problem of the Bridges, at any rate, is still awaiting its final solution. As Sir Reginald says in his Preface, he has spent much of his life in the fray. It is the hope of many that this portion of his life may not have been spent in vain.

In all memoirs the writer must of necessity be the principal figure, and it may safely be said that few memories can have given a more vivid picture of the personality of the author than do these.

#### THE MEDIEVAL ARCHITECT.\*

A REVIEW BY SIR HAROLD BRAKSPEAR, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Swartwout's book owes its origin to a statement of the French author Montalembert in his *Moines d'Occident*, printed at Paris in 1877, that

When we say that the innumerable monastic churches scattered over the face of all Europe were built by the monks, this statement must be accepted in its literal sense. They were, in fact, not only the architects, but even the masons of their buildings; having drawn up their plans, of which the noble and

skilful design still arouses our admiration, they carried them out with their own hands, and as a general rule, without the assistance of workman from outside . . .

Such a statement is so ridiculous to any student of medieval history that it is hard to believe that any one could seriously make it, yet the fallacy, like similar romances about cross-legged effigies being Crusaders and drains being underground passages has, as the author shows, been accepted and quoted even by writers of repute.

\* *The Monastic Craftsman*. By R. E. Swartwout. Cambridge: Heffer, 1932. 10s. 6d.

The book contains a vast collection of valuable evidence bearing on the subject and this evidence is considered carefully without prejudice both for and against the theory.

The author touches upon the cases where artists, when they became monks, had to give up their avocation, and where, in the few cases where monks were artists, such is recorded as being the exception and not the rule. In dealing with monastic builders he cites the case of the vault of the nave of Gloucester, which is definitely recorded to have been executed by the monks themselves because they had no money; but the record does not say that the vault was designed or even set out by the monks, as if such had been the case it would help to prove that the monks had been trained for the work, as it would have been impossible for such a vault to have been designed by amateurs.

A case which has not been mentioned in the book is the building accounts of Vale Royal Abbey in which are countless names of the workmen employed and in not a single case is there a cleric or a monk. It was executed in charge of a supervisor to look after the money, under the direction of the master of the works, or architect, and all the men employed were paid at the usual rate of wages.

Another case, not mentioned by the author, in which a cleric was apparently the architect is that of the Abbey church at Waverley where "in the year 1203 Dan William of Broadwater began to lay the foundations of the new church" and in 1222 "William the rector of the church of Broadwater of pious memory died, who began the new church of Waverley . . ." William was certainly not a monk or he could not have been a rector, nor would he have been given the title of *dominus*; he certainly did not give the money for the church, so it is natural to suppose he must have been the architect.

In connection with the Cistercians certain buildings had always to be provided before a colony of monks could take up their residence at a new abbey which, as the monks had not arrived on the site, they could not have laboured on these buildings with their own hands.

Another matter the author has not touched upon to prove his case is the evidence of the buildings themselves. There is in the west of England a number of buildings erected at the end of the twelfth century which are so similar in technical detail that they must have originated from a common source. This peculiar work is found in cathedrals, Benedictine abbeys, an Augustinian priory, and in a number of parish churches, all of which buildings could not possibly have been executed by the same monks, if they had been employed.

A later case is that similar templates were used for work in St. Mary's Abbey in York and in the canons' house at Watton; and yet another, the earlier clerestory windows at Malmesbury are identical with part of the north transept window at Exeter.

It is gratifying to find that the author accepts the position of architect as the diviser of the complete building, and does not try to make out that the building grew from the ground without the aid of general drawings. He rather jeers at the drawings of the period, but forgets that no working drawings are in existence through the fact that they were made on tracing boards which were re-used for other works when the particular job was finished. Though he refers to the supervisor of a building, he hardly makes enough out of this important post. Such post was unquestionably held to overlook the expenditure of the money and not the building itself, which would not have been necessary if the monks had done the work. Such supervisors were often men of high position and in some cases have been erroneously accredited with designing the buildings as in that of William of Wykeham.

In conclusion this excellent collection of documentary evidence should be in the hands of all who are interested in the origin of our ancient buildings. A careful perusal of its pages will convince the most romantic writer on the subject that buildings were designed and carried out to completion by professional designers and workmen who were paid for their labours, and that bishops and abbots or monks had nothing more to do with the actual building than they would if such buildings were erected at the present day.

## RURAL ENGLAND

THE VILLAGES OF ENGLAND. By A. K. Wickham. London: Batsford, 1932. 12s. 6d.

Reviewed by E. M. HICK [A]

All lovers of the English countryside owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. A. K. Wickham for committing to pen and paper his extensive knowledge of her unsurpassed villages and hamlets. Even the philistine into whose hands this book may fall will not remain entirely indifferent to their charm. How great it is, and how little the average citizen realises it! We see landmarks perishing on every side and no hand is raised to defend them. Such books as the one under review have more than a passing interest: they engender a love for the beautiful, which is the first requisite if the tide of destruction is to be arrested.

With reference to the Introduction, one might say that the haphazard growth of the village is the source of its charm; and

whereas the eighteenth-century village of Milton Abbas, Dorset (p. 3, Plate 2), is historically interesting, the special features which make the neighbouring town of Blandford (rebuilt about the same time) one of the most dignified of its size in the country are out of place in a village. The author recognises this when he writes (p. 38): "The village streets were never constructed on the Council house plan, delivered ready-made from a factory and set down in regular lines of perpetual sameness." His remarks on the production of well-built houses for the workers are sound; but when he pleads for the planting of five new trees for every house built, and two for every tree destroyed, he is advocating a state of things which could not be sustained on the score of health. Then the remark, "A row of slate upon the skyline is an unpardonable offence," needs qualification. The author returns to the charge on p. 46: "The



disastrous invasion of Welsh slates a century ago was assisted to some extent in West Somerset by the quarrying of a similar hideous product in the sides of the Brendon Hills." What material would Mr. Wickham suggest in their place? Has he forgotten Dunster?

The geological and geographical section (pp. 19-21) is too involved for the general reader. That something more than the geological formation of the country is necessary to differentiate these several building areas is proved by the author's remark (p. 49): "It would be absurd to put eastern Yorkshire in the South, to which it geologically belongs." But, broadly speaking, geology plays the most important part in the formation and colour scheme of the humbler buildings in a village, as Mr. Wickham reiterates time after time. On p. 36 we read: "As we have seen in considering the eastern parts of Lincolnshire, the range of good building and good stone extends for the churches far beyond the limestone belt. This is not the case for the villages as a whole; there the stone stops abruptly when the quarries are left behind." And, again, on p. 28: "Whitchurch (Bucks) . . . lies on the fringe of the oolite, but brick and timber are the chief materials." Lacock, Wilts (pp. 38 and 39, Plate 63), although on the oolite, may be classed as a "fringe" village, and it is not only extremely beautiful, but also one of the best in which to study a variety of types of village architecture in a small compass.

Dealing with the Middle Ages, the author remarks (p. 13): "I believe that there is room for a work on the mediæval architecture of England treated from the point of view of local material and style." No doubt, in due course, every aspect of the builders' art in England will be available. But, as is pointed out, the geological attributes of a district have played a much smaller part in the building of churches than in humbler work owing to the importation of stone from far and near for use in dressings. There is a definite geological reason for the round towers of East Anglia and for the type of decorative work in Cornwall; but the type of church as a whole obtaining in any particular district is rather social than geological. On p. 16 the author refers to the beauty of the Ham Hill dressings in the noble towers of Huish Episcopi (illustrated on p. 15) and Isle Abbots, but he fails to note the incongruity of the coursed rubble lias which gives many of these great Somerset towers, when viewed at a distance, the appearance of having been built with white-glazed brick! At Isle Abbots the western face is entirely in Ham Hill stone, and the gain in charm is so great that one wonders why the mediæval builders, who had lavished so much skill on their erection, stopped short of facing them with ashlar throughout. On p. 14 the author states: "Brick was not made in England till the fifteenth century." Perhaps it would be safer to say bricks do not appear to have been made by local labour in England before the early years of the fifteenth century. Mediæval bricks, sometimes plastered over, were used in England as early as the first half of the thirteenth century, but who made them and where they came from is not known. Clay for brickmaking is to be found in almost every county, but the cost of the production of bricks would militate against their use for humbler buildings where a substitute could be found.

Most people will agree with the author when he fails to lament the disappearance of the earlier village dwellings of the mediæval period. Where these remain, whether of stone or wood, they are well built—possibly a "survival of the fittest." But they are quite inconsistent with modern ideas of light and air, a consideration which cannot be ignored if they are to serve their original purpose.

Possibly the author is right in asserting that "the thatch of these eastern counties [East Anglia] is the best in England."

But comparison with that obtaining in the South-west is impracticable owing to the difference in material. His appreciation of East Anglian timber-frame buildings is well merited. But when he remarks in this connection (p. 24) that "half-timbered houses are greatly superior to the more popular and more elaborate and extravagant work of the Western Midlands," it is assumed that he refers to the better class of work only; for, in cottages, there is little to choose between those of the two areas, excepting that in the Western Midlands they are of a stouter build owing to the greater abundance of timber and (in Shropshire more particularly) the necessity to resist the weight of the flagged "slate" roof covering. Still referring to the Eastern Counties, the author (p. 27) notes that "the round curves of the gable-end at Eye (Plate 9) are clearly of foreign inspiration." How widespread this influence was may be judged from the fact that a somewhat similar gable to the Eye example existed at the end of a charming row of cottages, now demolished, as far afield as Stourbridge, Worcestershire.

The author's severe remarks (p. 50) on Northern villages are not universally true. Such villages as Heysham, Lancashire, and Clapham, Yorkshire, have nothing to fear by comparison with those in the South. And when he remarks that "ornament of any sort hardly exists at all," has he forgotten the fascinating series of doorcases which figure on so many cottages in the North-western district?

The beautiful black-and-white illustrations by such well-known artists as Messrs. H. P. Clifford, W. Curtis Green, F. L. Griggs, and Sydney R. Jones are spoilt by over-reduction; and the half-tone reproductions of photographs are unequal in merit. Reference to Plate 33 (Harting, Sussex) would not give the information that the building on the left is weatherboarded as described on p. 29, and Plate 40 (Steyning, Sussex) is so dark that the details in shadow are invisible; but such photographs are in the minority.

#### NEW ARCHITECTURE ABROAD AND AT HOME

1. MODERN ARCHITECTS. By Alfred H. Barr, Jr., and others. New York: W. W. Norton and Co. [1932.] 18s. 6d.
2. BOUWEN, BAUEN, BÄTIR, BUILDING, HOLIAND. By Ir. J. B. Van Loghem. Amsterdam: "Kosmos." [1932.] £1 2s. 6d.
3. BROADCASTING HOUSE. The British Broadcasting Corporation. London. [1932.] 5s.

Reviewed by GODFREY SAMUEL

America begins to tire of mannered skyscrapers, Spanish patios and derivative detail: in any case they are expensive these days. So she looks to Europe again and finds a brand-new style flourishing there.

This book was issued earlier in the year, under the less truthful title of *Modern Architecture*, and accompanied a travelling exhibition of models and photographs, financed by twelve American art institutes, to bring this so-called International Style before the public. Such a purpose must involve some degree of vulgarisation. But in spite of its over-emphasis of personalities, its narrowly æsthetic outlook, and its dogmatic judgments on style, it is a good exposition, agreeably produced and well up to date. Divorced from its exhibition, it is in need of rather more revision than it has received.

After a few general remarks on modern architecture, Henry-Russell Hitchcock, Jr., contributes eight monographs, and

Philip Johnson a ninth. Each consists of a general biography, a summary of the architect's life, another of his works, a short bibliography, and some half-dozen photographs, many of them, however, without plans.

Gropius, Le Corbusier, Oud, and Mies van der Rohe are hailed as the four evangelists of the style, and the choice is justified by analysis and comparison. Frank Lloyd Wright is treated as a romantic, half-modern forerunner, and four other American firms are dealt with. Raymond Hood, co-architect with Gordon Jeeves of Ideal House, Great Marlborough Street, and designer of the forthcoming Chicago Exhibition, seems somewhat out of place in this company; but Howe and Lescaze, authors of a well-known housing scheme for New York, Neutra, American since 1923, and the Bowman Brothers, advocates of the factory-made house, are all in the tradition.

Lewis Mumford contributes an article on Housing. "At the height of American 'prosperity,' he says, only one-third of our American families had an income in excess of two thousand dollars a year." In such circumstances individualist ideals can only result in slums, and he pleads for a solution on the European model as practised by Haesler, May and Oud.

England is coupled in the preface with Italy, Spain and Japan as a country where "modern architecture has only begun to appear," and mention is made of "Emberton, Etchells, Connell and Tait." Photographs of "High and Over" and of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club were shown in the exhibition, but are not, of course, in the book.

An exhibition of a similar kind might well be organised in this country; meanwhile this work should help to stimulate a popular interest in modern architecture.

Holland, since Prof. Wattjes' two volumes were published in 1924 and 1926, seems to be abandoning romantic brickwork and turning to honest concrete and steel, though still with a somewhat more romantic touch than her neighbours.

The change is fully described by Mr. Van Loghem in forty-two pages of Dutch, and five-page summaries in German, French and English. The English is not perfect, but it is vigorous. It emphasises the social and economic significance of the new architecture, and the need for large scale building organisations to rationalise housing and town-planning.

There are some eighty pages of photographs with diagrammatic plans and titles in four languages. Like the buildings, the book has no capitals and no margins. It represents the work of twenty-five architects, including much, already well known, by Oud, Brinkman and Van der Vlugt, and Duiker. A view of Berlage's office block in Bury Street, E.C., serves as a prelude.

It may be doubted whether national publications of this kind, be they never so well produced, are the best way of expounding modern architecture; a classification by subject would be more valuable. And it would call less attention to our own national apathy.

This official account of Broadcasting House, with twenty-five pages of text and some hundred photographs and diagrams, has been produced for lay consumption, and very elegantly. Some of the photographs are unfortunately coloured, but others are excellent, many of them exploiting the beauties of mechanical equipment. The diagrammatic plans and section show very clearly and attractively the underlying idea of the design, the controlling head, the tall brick neck of studios and the steel-framed muffler of offices. The descriptive text is well done, and includes some high praise quoted from Prof. Reilly.

A list of decorators is included at the end, but the reader is not told who is responsible for what. Why?

## THE DESIGN OF SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS. By J. Sargent and A. H. Seymour. National Union of Teachers. Pam. 1932.

Reviewed by Mr. S. POINTON TAYLOR [F.]

A pamphlet under the above title has been issued by the National Union of Teachers, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C.1, which concerns architects generally but especially those engaged in the planning of new, or the altering of old, schools. It is an interim account of the examination of elements essential to the comfort, health and good work of both students and teachers. A comparison of old with many new schools shows what a long way has been trudged towards the desired end, but Mr. A. H. Seymour, B.Sc., of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, has approached the subject from a scientific point of view, and indicates in a most illuminating and interesting manner some of the leagues and hurdles yet to be negotiated.

There are those who look askance at science and prefer to arrive at conclusions by the old method of trial and error, but we architects have benefited too much by the work of the Building Research Station to fail to appreciate the value of the quicker and surer attack by scientific measures.

Mr. Seymour tells us how far the buildings he has examined conform to the ideal standards of lighting, ventilation and heating in some detail. Suitable furniture and equipment are touched upon, but his researches on these matters are not yet complete. He clearly demonstrates that the quality of the work done is affected in such a degree that it is obviously imperative to find the technical solutions.

A full report will be issued when the investigations are completed, and no doubt architects will hasten to reduce the findings to terms of plans and sections.

What a very useful piece of work this might have been for one of those men we hoped (and still hope) to see doing a post-graduate course at the Research Station! When will that far-seeing person come forward with the not very large amount necessary to train one or two per year of our scientifically minded younger men?

## EMPIRE TIMBERS

A HANDBOOK OF EMPIRE TIMBERS. Issued by the Empire Marketing Board. Lond.: H.M. Stationery Office. 1932. Issued free.

Reviewed by Mr. H. D. SEARLES WOOD [F.]

This book is chiefly intended for practical use by architects, etc. It includes only some sixty woods of proven usefulness which can generally be obtained here in commercial quantities, either from actual stocks or in some cases to order, and which can be bought at prices comparable with the cost of similar woods from other sources.

The book, if something more than a selection, is much less than a catalogue of the timbers of the Empire, and absence from its pages implies no reflection upon the virtues of any particular timber. The book is the outcome of combined work between the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, the Imperial Institute, the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Princes Risborough, and the Empire Marketing Board. The Empire Marketing Board is prepared to receive, and in consultation with the Imperial Institute and the Princes Risborough Laboratory to answer to the best of its ability, enquiries from would-be users as to where stocks of a particular wood can be obtained. The Imperial Institute and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, exhibit specimens of all the principal overseas Empire timbers.

The names of the timbers are mainly taken from the trade

names of Empire timbers published in the 1931 Handbook of the Empire Forestry Association.

Information is given of each kind of tree, its physical properties, mechanical properties, seasoning, durability, working qualities, finishing qualities and sizes as generally available, and principal uses. This work on Empire timbers was undertaken many years ago by the Royal Institute of British Architects in collaboration with the Timber Committee of the Imperial Institute, and samples of the timber and full particulars of strength, preparation, scantlings, moisture contents, and list of merchants holding stocks can be obtained at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, S.W.7.

Copies of this valuable book can be obtained free on application to the Empire Marketing Board, 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W.1.

### THE HEATING OF BUILDINGS

THE EQUIVALENT TEMPERATURE OF A ROOM AND ITS MEASUREMENT. *Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research, Building Research, Technical Paper No. 13. Pam. Lond.: H.M.S.O.: 1932. 6d.*

For some years the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research has been studying the efficiency of buildings from the standpoint of the user, a study which includes the heating and ventilation and the acoustics of buildings. The investigations into the heating of buildings are of considerable interest—it has been shown, for example, (1) that where free ventilation is required radiant heating is relatively advantageous; (2) that some rooms are difficult to warm by reason of the nature of the fabric of their walls.

In connection with such investigations it was observed that the physiological aspects of comfort are as yet imperfectly understood and reasons have been sought in explanation of such a fact that two rooms are not equally comfortable when a thermometer shows the same reading in each: in a room with cold walls a higher air temperature is required than in a room with warm walls.

For accurate work in the investigations of the Building Research Board and the Industrial Health Research Board, physiological sensations must be interpreted in terms of physical quantities capable of exact measurement. A new criterion of the thermal comfort of an environment, the equivalent temperature, put forward by Mr. A. F. Dufton of the Building Research Station, has received the approbation of an inter-departmental committee set up by the Medical Research Council and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

This scale of equivalent temperature, which is discussed in a technical paper just published by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, is essentially a refinement of the sensation scale. In terms of our sensations we may say, "It is colder now that the sun has gone in" or "Come round the corner, it will be warmer out of the wind." But when we attempt to express "how much cooler" or "how much warmer" it is necessary to have a scale of degrees. Such a scale is conveniently based upon the rate of loss of heat from a heated body and the equivalent temperature of an environment has been defined as that temperature of a uniform enclosure in which, in still air, a sizable black body at 75° F. would lose heat at the same rate as in the environment. A full description of the instrument for recording equivalent temperature which has been called a eupathoscope is given in the paper.

## Oxted and Limpsfield

*A note on Mr. Arthur Keen's sketches now on exhibition at the R.I.B.A. and on the book dealing with the same district, edited by Mr. Lewis G. Fry.*

Last year there was published in the JOURNAL a review by Mr. W. Ansell of the exhibition held at Blunt House of the drawings of Mr. Arthur Keen. These drawings, which are being exhibited in the East Gallery of the R.I.B.A. till 16 November, consist of eighty pencil sketches of the houses, cottages and streets of Oxted and Limpsfield. We are delighted to have these drawings here on exhibition, not only because of their delicate charm and the beauty of the old houses they represent, but because they should serve as an encouragement to the work of preserving the beauty that still remains in our country, and as an incentive to the careful planning of the villages of the future.

Several of these sketches are reproduced in a book on *Oxted, Limpsfield and the Neighbourhood*, edited by Mr. Lewis G. Fry. This book does not set out to be a systematic and complete history of the neighbourhood, but consists of a series of articles by living writers on the history, buildings and surroundings of the district. In short, it aims at giving as complete and vivid an idea as possible of the past life of the two villages, dealing mainly with the events of the last two centuries.

The idea of this book is an excellent one, and it is excellently and very simply carried out. The first chapter is concerned with the history of all sides of village life and contains descriptions of the old customs, records and recreations of the villages, as well as the genealogy and the origins of place names. There

follows a chapter headed "Traditional," which consists of impressions gathered from old village inhabitants whose recollections go back some sixty or seventy years. Here are set down the memories of people whose grandfathers were taken off by press gangs, and who lived in the villages before the railways came to change their peaceful life. They can still remember the days of the great fairs and the hop-picking festivals, when there was dancing on the green, and the tyranny of the village squire, who had all lights put out in the village by 10 o'clock each night. This is a new and effective method of describing the ordinary life of the village in the past.

Mr. Arthur Keen himself contributes the architectural section of the book. He gives a complete history and description of many of the lovely old houses of the district, most of which are pre-Georgian, and illustrates his remarks by some of his sketches. The rest of the book is devoted to a description of the birds, flowers and geology of the district, so that no aspect of the subject should go neglected.

This book, which contains a certain amount of original local research, has a charm and interest which will appeal not only to scholars and to those who know and love the district, but to everyone interested in old buildings and English traditions. This is such an effective and such a simple way of writing about a locality, that other villages in England would do well to do the same.

B. J. F.



## A Visit to Broadcasting House

Sixty members of the R.I.B.A. spent a wholly delightful afternoon on 24 October at Broadcasting House. We met at 1.30, were comfortably relieved of our hats and coats and were assembled in the Drawing-room. After exactly six minutes there, in which it was possible to enjoy the two modern paintings let into the oak paneling, we were divided into four parties, which were led round separately and without clashing with each other or the many activities of the building. This, I thought, was a notable piece of staffwork by Colonel Val Myer, who conducted one party himself.

Professor Reilly and others have already described and illustrated the building at length, so it is unnecessary to do that here. The occasion was an intimate one of an architect showing his professional brethren something he had enjoyed immensely doing. We caught the infection of that enjoyment; I think we all did. Bringing such a work with shining success to an efficient and charming finish is, of course, the happiest thing in a lovely profession. We must very much congratulate the architect of this building and the B.B.C. as well on their choice of him. For this is an excellent modern work in two senses: first because—like much that we have to do—it set a problem without a precedent, and secondly, the solution of that problem is, above all, efficient, but at the same time very agreeable to look at. The Concert Hall, I think, is definitely beautiful, and the rooms executed by Mr. Chermayeff and Mr. McGrath are probably the best instances of the "modern note" we have; but the writer of this at least ventures to prefer the parts of the building finished off by the

architect to those which have been deliberately decorated by consultant interior designers. These exciting apartments are naturally "great fun," and in the highest fashion, but the others have perhaps a more enduring quality, especially in the Entrance Hall, where the single statue by Gill and the splendid Latin inscription, strike so well the note for this temple of fine music and decent thought.

The building is of peculiar interest, too, from the practical or machinery point of view. We examined much of the apparatus for warming, cooling or conditioning air, the oil-fired boilers, the main power input circuit-breaker, the ventilating fans, the domestic hot water pumps, the storage batteries, the motor generating and switch gear, the amplifiers of the Control-room and the gramophone effects apparatus. Clearly, all the firms engaged have done admirable work, but the consoling conclusion we came to was how essential—and increasingly so—it is to have an architect who can place and control all these engineering activities in one envelope through which it is possible to walk, not only without being maddened, but with pleasure. For, as Colonel Val Myer intimated, unless you have this control, you will probably get a ventilating plant with a mere building wedged in between its interstices.

After we had been up and down, and through most of the rooms and passages—and had even seen through thick glass the man saying the News Bulletin—we were given a very refreshing tea, and Mr. Tatchell, seconded by Mr. William Pite, felicitously expressed our warmest gratitude.

A. S. G. BUTLER [F.]

## Correspondence

### NORWICH MUNICIPAL OFFICES COMPETITION

13 Brunswick Place,  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne  
4 November 1932

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—I see it is reported in the technical press that the Minister of Health has refused sanction to the loan, and that consequently this important work will be seriously delayed, or not carried out at all.

I feel that I am expressing the view of the majority of the competitors when I say that it is a pity nothing can be done by the Competitions Committee, or by the R.I.B.A., to make sure that this sort of thing does not occur again.

I suggest that no Public Body or Corporation should be encouraged to advertise for designs from long suffering

architects, until and unless there is a reasonable probability of such design being carried out.

Would it be impossible for Assessors on appointment to satisfy themselves that there is *some* justification for all the months of hard work which we are putting into these abortive schemes?

The present instance is not, by any means, an isolated case; and I do think it is about time some action was taken.—I am, Yours faithfully,

H. T. WRIGHT [F.]

### THE ORIENTATION OF BUILDINGS

9 Gray's Inn Square,  
London, W.C.1.  
28 October 1932.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the letters in the current issue of the JOURNAL on the above, the instructions of the Committee were to deal with all questions of insolation. This necessarily

involved reference to design of hospitals and investigation of the effect of altering the usual arrangement of wards in order to obtain longer periods of insolation on the beds of the patients.

Although I am not in a position to speak for my colleagues on the Committee, which has not met since the report was completed, I am sure that they will welcome the observations of Mr. Dixon Spain as expressing the points of view of an experienced hospital designer, and, as one regrets to hear, a temporary patient.

They will also welcome his view that "there can of course be no quarrel with regard to the general arguments for light, air and sunshine."

The relative merits and demerits of alternative design for hospital wards is mainly at least a question for doctors. The medical profession would scarcely appear to share Mr. Dixon Spain's fear of "unsupportably blinding light" inasmuch as the *Lancet* of 8 October, discussing the report on p. 796, rather chides the Committee for failing to give credit to the pioneer work of Mr. L. G. Pearson [F.], in bringing into being the parallel arrangement of beds; an omission which I gladly take this opportunity of rectifying as far as possible.

In any case, blinds and screens would doubtless be used by nurses when required, and doctors would not put into verandah wards cases to which sunlight might be harmful.

The report emphasises repeatedly and especially with regard to hospitals (p. 791) that insolation is only one out of many features in design.

Captain White's difficulty is one which is inherent in all architectural design which is necessarily and invariably a compromise between many considerations, often divergent and sometimes antagonistic.

The Committee would, of course, have preferred to have been able to give the more or less precise rules which Captain White desires, but as no two cases ever present the same combination of rival claims this is obviously impossible. The report could not do more than attempt to provide the necessary data to enable architects to judge wisely between essentials and desiderata.—Yours faithfully,

PERCY WALDRAM [L.],  
Chairman of the Committee.

#### CRUCH-BUILT COTTAGES

4 Hampstead Hill Gardens, N.W.3.  
30 October 1932.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—I am preparing, in collaboration with Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, a revised edition of *The Evolution of the English House*, by Mr. S. O. Addy.

I should be very glad to hear of any unpublished drawings or photographs of cruch-built cottages and barns, or early types

of hearth and chimney, which might be available for reproduction. Buildings with features of this kind are rapidly disappearing and the re-publication of Mr. Addy's book presents an opportunity of permanently recording some of those which yet remain, but have never been illustrated.

If any of your readers who know of interesting and little-known examples would write to me about them, I should be most grateful.—Yours truly,

JOHN SUMMERSON [A.].

#### WESTMINSTER ABBEY NAVE

1100 Beaver Hall Hill,  
Montreal,  
23 September 1932.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—Referring to Mr. George F. Lake's letter under "Correspondence" in the issue of the JOURNAL of the 10th September, I would point out that Mr. Francis Bond refers to the shape of the Nave arches in his book on Westminster Abbey published in 1909.

Great height was required in what are really very narrow bays, and so the centre of the arch is kept above the top of the caps.

I have never heard of the curve being considered as a four-centred one, and in the measured drawings of this arcade by S. Vacher, it is shown as a true arc, and the lowest courses of the arch are incurved. The same thing occurs in the arches of the North porch. The incurving is so slight as not to be perceptible, and Mr. Bond thinks it was probably nothing but a bit of artistic feeling—the arch sitting on the capital more nicely if struck from a centre above its base than if struck from the base itself.—Yours very truly,

PHILIP J. TURNER [F.],  
Vice-President P.Q.A.A.

9 Cheyne Row,  
Chelsea, S.W.3.  
25 September 1932.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—It may interest Mr. Lake, if he does not know already, that the four arches supporting the Central Tower of York Minster exhibit the same inward curve at their springing as those in the nave and transept of the Abbey, but in a very marked degree.

At first I supposed, as the deformation is so regular, that the arches had been built like that on purpose, and that their curves had been struck above the springing line. But in this case, however, it was the result of accident. "When the tower in the centre was carried up to its present height the addition of this lofty and ponderous mass to the existing piers was productive of the most disastrous effects. Each pier sank bodily into the ground to a depth of about 8 inches" (Prof. Willis, "The Architectural History of York Cathedral," p. 49—*Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute*, 1846).

Perhaps it is the load which they have to support that has caused the arches at the Abbey and in Wells Cathedral to assume their present form.

A four-centred containing arch, however, may be seen around the S. window of the S. transept of Cley Church, Norfolk, and this window dates from the middle of the fourteenth century.—Yours faithfully,

R. H. C. FINCH.

## Obituary

SIR MERVYN E. MACARTNEY, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.  
A MEMOIR BY PROFESSOR BERESFORD PITE, F.R.I.B.A.

With Macartney there passes another of the significant group of men who formed the School of Norman Shaw, his contemporary and friend E. S. Prior pre-deceasing him by six months—Macartney was Prior's best man—Ernest Newton, the predecessor of Lethaby, was then in the office in Bloomsbury Square, where Sir Edwin Lutyens afterwards erected his standard. Macartney fully shared the enthusiasm of all Shaw's pupils for their master who consistently in all his work justified his remarkable insight into the charms of "old work." Refined taste and patience in detail are evident in everything Macartney put his hand to, besides a gentle insistence on the right of the craftsman to display individuality in his own department and a suggestion of reserve of strength in his own over-ruling of the result.

A personal recollection of the handsome young man of early days goes back to his friendship with John Belcher and the establishment of the St. George's Art Society in Macartney's first offices in Hart Street, Bloomsbury, with Newton, Gerald Horsley Hardy and others; the society later was one of the nuclei of the Art Workers' Guild, which will celebrate its jubilee next year; then to the Architectural Publication Society which for some years edited an illustration sheet weekly in *The Architect* of selected works of its members—a collection of designs and drawings which now has a historic interest; then to his touring England with Belcher for the production of their monumental folios of *The Later English Renaissance*, provoked by the success of J. A. Gotch's *Early Renaissance* book.

His American visit for the re-establishment of his health came as an interlude and then the competition for the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1891, in which his design—the elevations based on Dance's Newgate then about to be destroyed—was mottoed with "English Tradition." His appointment to succeed Penrose as surveyor to St. Paul's was a surprise, but his scholarship entirely justified the venture and the results of his long tenure of the office are a sufficient claim to fame and were suitably honoured by his knighthood. It is amusing to some to remember earlier conflicts at the Art Workers' Guild over Sir Wm. Richmond's decorations and his partial improvements of Wren's supports to the pendentives, "improvements" that Macartney quietly removed many years later—to our comfort.

The fittings of the S.W. Chapel in themselves are probably Macartney's best work, exhibiting his knowledge and artistic power within the limits of the great Wren tradition.

In the profession he leaves a gap which cannot be filled. The school has passed away, alas! The individual enthusiasm for a master and for the friendships created

in an office which Macartney carried on through a long career without diminution, are not generated in the later generation of school-men. The geniality and charm of character of an English gentleman coupled with the sympathy of a fine artist have secured for Macartney a peculiar and abiding place in the memory and affection of his wide circle of friends.

Mr. W. Godfrey Allen, F.R.I.B.A., Sir Mervyn Macartney's successor as surveyor to St. Paul's, has contributed the following note on Sir Mervyn's work at the Cathedral.

Sir Mervyn Macartney's career as surveyor to St. Paul's was one continuous struggle for the safety of the Cathedral and for the preservation of its dignity and beauty. From the earliest years of his surveyorship, he was aware of the forces of disintegration at work in the walls and piers of the building and, in spite of some difference of expert opinion on the matter, he became convinced that extensive remedial measures were necessary. In 1913 he undertook a minute investigation of the whole building with Mr. W. D. Caröe, and in the latter part of the same year a commencement was made with a definite scheme of work which formed the basis of the operations carried out in the ensuing years. There is no doubt that the Cathedral owed much to Macartney's determination in facing the facts at this time. Between 1913 and 1922 he carried out single-handed a large part of the work contemplated, including the strengthening of the two piers in the South Transept and the restoration of the Lantern. But the defective condition of the masonry disclosed during the progress of this work increased his anxiety, and he therefore sought the advice of certain eminent architects and engineers as to whether any better or speedier methods of strengthening the building could be devised, and from this time onward he shared the heavy responsibility with the Committee thus formed.

Macartney's anxieties for the safety of the Cathedral were by no means confined to the condition of the fabric itself, and in conjunction with Canon Alexander he engaged in many struggles against the menace of underground works in the vicinity of the Cathedral. Amongst these must be mentioned the proposal to construct a deep sewer across the west front and along the south side of the building, and later a suggestion to build a tramway tunnel, in connection with the St. Paul's Bridge scheme, in close proximity to the east end of the Cathedral. After much trouble and protest both these proposals were abandoned, but the scheme for St. Paul's Bridge was never wholly given up in spite of its rejection by the Royal Commission on Cross-River Traffic, and it was a recurrent source of worry to him throughout his career.

Although most of his energies were devoted to the preservation work, Macartney found time to modernise the heating system of the Cathedral and to institute a new scheme of fire prevention. He replanned the Chapel of St. Michael and St. George and executed part of the new scheme, including the Reredos, the Sovereign's Throne and some of the panelling. He also adapted and carried out the original design for the Kitchener Memorial Chapel in collaboration with Mr. Reid Dick, R.A.

He was a keen historian of the building and much of our knowledge regarding its design and construction is derived

from his enthusiastic researches. Perhaps his most important contribution in this connection is the great isometric drawing which was undertaken at his expense and eventually presented by him to the nation. He held strong views about the question of the decoration of St. Paul's and disapproved of the mosaic treatment of the Choir. He especially disliked the panels at the tops of the piers in the triangular spaces beneath the great arches and took the opportunity, during the restoration work, to remove the offending panels and restore the piers to their original condition. In spite of his naturally calm and peaceful disposition, the long tenure of his office told on him more than is generally known and he retired in 1931, after 25 years' devoted service to St. Paul's. The Cathedral never had a more zealous surveyor nor one in greater harmony with the spirit of Sir Christopher Wren.

#### HARRY HUTT [F.]

The late Mr. Harry Hutt was educated at the Kendrick School, Reading, and was articled to the late Mr. Charles Smith and Mr. Steward Smith, in Reading. He subsequently acted as their managing assistant, eventually joining the firm, of which for some years he has been the senior partner.

Amongst the many varied works carried out by the firm during the years in which Mr. Hutt has been associated with it are the new Kendrick Schools, the new school on the Shinfield Housing Estate, the operating theatres at the Blagrove Branch Hospital, and other works for the Royal Berkshire Hospital, new laboratories and extensive additions for the University of Reading, the Eleanor Wemyss Convalescent Home for Children at Wargrave, and factory, commercial and domestic works in Reading and the neighbourhood.

Mr. Hutt also acted as honorary architect for the Reading Y.M.C.A., in which organisation he was deeply interested, and he was for many years on the staff of University College, Reading, lecturing in architecture, building construction and quantity surveying. He was a member of the Reading Rowing Club and the Broad Street Book Club, and was greatly respected and liked in Reading on account of his ability and personality.

Mr. Hutt became an Associate of the R.I.B.A. in 1895 and a Fellow in 1923, subsequently serving on the Council. He was also a Fellow of the Institute of Arbitrators, and President of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association.

#### WILLIAM THORPE JONES [F.]

Mr. William Thorpe Jones, a Past-President of the Northern Architectural Association, and for 40 years architect to the University of Durham, died recently at his home in Durham.

Mr. Jones was born at Southwell, Notts, and was educated at St. George's School, Brampton. On leaving school he became a pupil of the late Mr. Hodgson Fowler and in 1893 he was appointed architect to the University of Durham, and at once began the work of restoring the ancient Castle. Although Mr. Jones carried on at the same time an extensive private practice, in which capacity he built the Convalescent Home at Harrogate and the extensions to Barclays Bank, Durham, his ruling passion was always the restoration of the Castle. He spent much time in scholarly research into the archaeology and architectural history of the city and published two books, *The Architectural History of Durham Castle*, and the *Walls and Towers of Durham*. Eight years ago he discovered the very grave condition of the Castle, since when he spared no effort to save it from the threatened danger. In this he was assisted by Dr. Oscar Faber who worked with him on the restoration of the West

Front. In gratitude for his devoted labours the University of Durham conferred upon him the Honorary degree of M.A. in 1928, and before his death he had the satisfaction of knowing that the magnificent building, for which he had worked so long and so devotedly, was at last safe.

Apart from his work on the Castle Mr. Jones was responsible for the extension of Science Laboratories in the various University Colleges, and for the new additions to Hatfield College which were finished a few weeks before his death. He was also in charge of the restoration work at Ripon Cathedral, where Saxon remains of considerable importance had been discovered.

Mr. Jones was elected a Fellow of the R.I.B.A. in 1906, and was at one time a member of the Council. He was also a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Vice-President of the Durham and Northumberland Archaeological and Architectural Society, and a representative of the Office of Works in connection with ancient monuments. In 1925 he was the prime mover in the formation of the Durham Society, and for two years he was the President of the Northern Architectural Association. Mr. Jones's work as an architect and a scholar, his devotion to the buildings of which he had charge, his active interest in the many Societies to which he belonged and, above all, his pleasant personality, will make his death very deeply felt in Durham.

#### JOHN FLAVEL CURWEN, F.S.A. [F.]

By the death of Mr. J. F. Curwen, architect, scholar and archaeologist, the North has lost one of its greatest authorities on local history and archaeology.

Mr. Curwen was born in London in 1860 and was educated at Mill Hill School, later serving his articles in a city firm of architects, after which he went to Westmoreland and there established the practice in Highgate, Kendal, which is now carried on by his son. He was interested chiefly in the work of restoring old houses and buildings, and his able work may be seen in all parts of the country. He was also for 13 years Surveyor for the Southern area of the Diocese of Carlisle.

Mr. Curwen's fame as an archaeologist has spread far outside the district in which he lived and worked. He combined the qualities of a scholar with those of a writer, and bringing to his work an unflinching interest and energy, he was admirably fitted to pursue his detailed researches into the history and traditions of the district. As a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the R.I.B.A., he took a special interest in the architectural relics of the locality, his wide knowledge of which is shown in one of the best of his works, *Castles and Towers of Cumberland and Westmoreland, and Lancashire North-of-the-Sands*. He was the Editor of the first two volumes of *The Records Relating to the Barony of Kendale*, and on the death of the author, Dr. W. Farrer, he himself wrote the third volume, and before his death had just completed a volume of the later records of North Westmoreland. He took a keen interest in genealogical study, and wrote a history of his own family. He was the accepted authority on all questions of local ancestry and tradition, and his works will, without doubt, prove invaluable to future scholars.

In 1887 he became a member of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society, of which he became Vice-President in 1922, and of which he was always an active and organising member, acting in recent years as Chairman of the Council. During the 45 years of his membership he was seldom absent from a meeting, and few volumes of the Society's *Transactions* have appeared without some article from his pen. He was also a member of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society, and was the only man outside Yorkshire admitted into the inner circle of the Society, known as the "Tykes."

Mr. Curwen took an active part in the public life of the county. He was a Justice of the Peace for Westmoreland and a member of the South Westmoreland Rural District Council, which he represented on the Regional Planning Committee; he was also a member of the Westmoreland Licensing Committee. He was the local correspondent for H.M. Board of Works. For 26 years he was Vice-



President of the Heversham Social Club, and there were few activities in the district in which he did not participate.

The genuine affection felt by Mr. Curwen for the place in which he worked is best shown in his book *Kirbie Kendall*, in which he describes with an infectious enthusiasm the history and associations of almost every house in the old town. This enthusiasm for old customs and traditions he was always ready to impart, and his library with its fine collection of local books and maps was always at the disposal of enquirers, who would find in Mr. Curwen an interested and sympathetic listener. By his death the district has lost not only a great public figure and a great scholar, but one who was devoted to the countryside itself and to all that it contained.

#### DOUGLAS G. TANNER [F.]

Mr. Douglas Tanner, who died recently, had, previous to opening his London office in 1929, an extensive practice in Birmingham, where he carried out a large housing scheme. Mr. Tanner also carried out numerous modern domestic houses.

The development of the idea of designed Exhibitions in recent years was largely due to his enterprise, and for the past three years he was responsible for the entire Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia and for the Scottish Ideal Home Exhibitions in Glasgow.

#### ERNEST HENRY ABBOTT [F.]

Mr. Ernest Henry Abbott [F.], who died last April, commenced practice at 6 Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, in 1886, as a partner in the firm of Lee & Dickens, where he continued until the date of his death. For many years he was well known in the West End of London in connection with premises in Regent Street and elsewhere. He also had an extensive practice in the East End, where he built many warehouses, blocks of dwellings and public-houses.

#### ANDREW ROBERTSON [F.]

Mr. Robertson served his apprenticeship with Mr. Thomas Dykes in Glasgow, with whom he afterwards became a partner, after serving for some time as chief draughtsman with Messrs. R. A. Bryden and Son, Glasgow. On the death of Mr. R. A. Bryden, Mr. Robertson returned to the firm as a partner, of which firm on Mr. A. Bryden's death, he became sole partner.

Among the principal works executed by his firm during his association with it are the Quarriers' Homes, and the Sanatoria at Bridge of Weir, the Seamen's Institute, the extension of Agricultural College and the Maternity Hospital at Glasgow, as well as schools at Duns, Inverkeithing and Earlstoun.

#### THOMAS FORD AMERY [A.]

The death took place on 5 July at St. Leonards-on-Sea of Mr. Thomas Ford Amery, who started his career with the firm of Messrs. W. G. Callant and W. W. Cutler. At a later date he was employed on important work on the construction of the London Tube Railways, during which period he worked with the late Mr. Leslie

Smith. At the conclusion of this work he entered H.M. Office of Works, in the Architectural Department, where he was concerned chiefly with ancient buildings. He held this appointment until the outbreak of the Great War, when he offered his services.

#### GEORGE NICHOLAS BEATTIE [L.]

Mr. G. N. Beattie was the son of the architect and civil engineer of Port Adelaide, and was born in South Australia. He came to this country and was articled to the late G. D. Oliver, F.R.I.B.A., in Carlisle, and was later Assistant to the City Architect in Aberdeen.

Mr. Beattie, who practised entirely in Scotland, was responsible for many buildings in Glasgow. He won the second premium in the competition for St. Paul's Church, and his buildings include business premises in East Howard Street, Maryhill Picture House, the reconstruction of the Dawson Building, as well as villas and tenements and numerous additions to licensed premises. He also built Drumcoille, in Perthshire, Burnham Terrace, in Scotstown, and Rothesay Place, Clydebank.

#### JOHN EDWIN ROPER [L.]

Mr. J. E. Roper, who died recently at Birstall, worked for 43 years for the Corporation of Leicester and was for many years chief assistant to the Leicester City Surveyor.

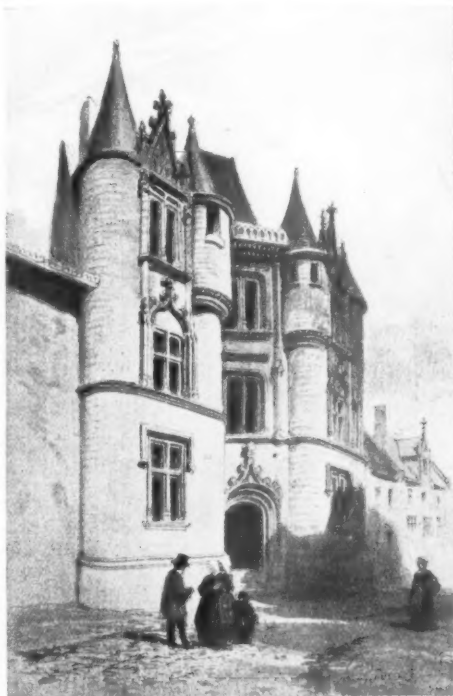
Mr. Roper was articled to Messrs. Shenton and Baker, and remained with the firm as junior assistant, during which time he was employed in restoration work on St. Mary's and St. Martin's Churches, the Art Gallery and Museum Buildings, and the Vicarage at Knighton. Later he worked as assistant to the architect and surveyor of the Dean and Chapter of St. George's, Windsor, and here he was engaged in restoration work on the Chapel, and on the house of the Queen's Organist. In 1884 Mr. Roper was appointed assistant to the Borough Surveyor of Leicester, and later was appointed chief architect and mural assistant to Mr. E. G. Mawbey. During this period of his career Mr. Roper was responsible for the design of many important buildings in the city, notably the designs for the Town Hall extensions and public halls, the mayor's rooms, the borough asylum and the open-air baths at Bedehouse and Belgrave.

#### JAMES PATE HENRY [L.]

Mr. James Pate Henry, who died recently and suddenly at his home in Putney, was articled to Mr. Henry White [F.] of Cavendish Place, and remained with him as an assistant until the Great War, during which he was employed in the draughting office at the Flying Boats Headquarters at Felixstowe.

On demobilisation he began practising at Putney, and was employed in the design of suburban and estate work in Richmond, Putney, and the neighbourhood.

Mr. Henry was the inventor of an ingenious device for covering in the orchestras of cinema theatres, a device which would have become of importance had not the arrangement of theatre orchestras developed on other and unforeseen lines.



## Notes

### PRESIDENT'S ENGAGEMENTS

The President attended the Annual Dinner of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers on Friday, 21 October.

### VICE-PRESIDENTS' ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan (Vice-President) attended the inaugural meeting of the Electrical Engineers and dinner following on 20 October in place of the President.

Mr. Sydney Tatchell (Vice-President) attended the annual dinner of the Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society on 28 October in place of the President.

Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan (Vice-President) attended the dinner of the Fishmongers' Company on 10 November, in place of the President.

Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan (Vice-President) attended the Jubilee Dinner of the Incorporated Clerks of Works Association on 22 October, in place of the President.

Mr. Sydney Tatchell (Vice-President) will attend the Annual Reception of the Institution of Chemical Engineers on 24 November, in place of the President.

Mr. Sydney Tatchell (Vice-President) will attend the annual dinner of the Institution of Sanitary Engineers on 9 December in place of the President.

### ALDERMAN J. M. DOSSER [F.] ELECTED LORD MAYOR OF HULL

The congratulations of members of the Institute are extended to Alderman J. M. Dosser [F.] who has been elected Lord Mayor of Hull for the coming year. Alderman Dosser was first elected on to the Hull City Council almost a quarter of a century ago and has served continuously since 1924; he is chairman of the City Housing and Town Planning Committee and a member of the Finance and Public Libraries and other committees. He is a governor of Hymers College and representative of the local Education Authority on the Court of Governors of the University College of Hull.

### BUILDING WORK IN SCOTLAND

The Practice Standing Committee have received representations from the Scottish National Building Trades' Federation (Employers) regarding the carrying out of building work in Scotland by English architects and surveyors.

It has been pointed out that almost invariably the schedules issued by English architects and surveyors for work in Scotland are prepared according to the English practice and not in accordance with the Scottish mode, and that as members of the building trades in Scotland are not accustomed to the English practice they are placed at a disadvantage in dealing with it.

As the work in Scottish contracts is not as a rule competed for by English contractors, the Practice Standing Committee agree with the view of the Scottish Federation, and they desire to recommend that the Scottish Mode should be used in connection with the framing of Schedules and the after-measurement of work in Scotland. The Royal Incorporation of Archi-

itects in Scotland who have been consulted on the matter are of opinion that if this is done keener prices will be obtained from Scottish contractors.

### THE EMPLOYMENT OF SALARIED OFFICIALS BY OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES

A case has recently been brought before the Practice Standing Committee where a salaried architect employed by a local authority agreed, with his employer's consent, to carry out work for a neighbouring local authority upon an application from the latter, and an arrangement was made between the two authorities concerned whereby the architect's fees were divided between the architect and his employer.

The Council of the R.I.B.A. are definitely opposed to the principle involved in such a procedure as being unfair to the private practising architects in the district, and they wish to call members' attention to its undesirability.

### PERIODICALS RECEIVED BY THE LIBRARY

Members are reminded that, in addition to the books, pamphlets and reports which are recorded monthly in the Accession Lists in the JOURNAL, a large number of periodicals, including annuals, is received, averaging 240 yearly, and covering a wide range of subjects and interests. To encourage the wider use of this abundant material, a complete and up-to-date classified list has been prepared in manuscript, which may be seen at the Library. If sufficient members indicate a desire to keep a copy of this list for permanent reference, a limited number will be typed for distribution; meanwhile a few copies of the printed list prepared last year are available.

Important articles in these journals, whether English or foreign, are recorded in a card-index in the Library, beginning about two years ago. Buildings illustrated in the chief weekly English architectural papers are also recorded in a loose-leaf index for the use of readers, and a similar index based on one journal only from 1900 onward is also available.

### ARCHITECTS' UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FUND

The following letter, with a cheque for £50, has been received by the Architects' Unemployment Committee from a firm of Chartered Accountants:—

"A Trade Association for whom we act, and whose members are well versed with the work and activities of British Architects, understands that a number of the latter are, professionally, passing through a difficult time and that a Benevolent Fund has been set up for the assistance in proper cases of members of your Institute and their families.

"Our clients desire to remain anonymous, but they have instructed us to forward our cheque for £50 as a contribution to the above-mentioned fund."

The Committee have also very gratefully to acknowledge a cheque for £10 10s. from the Society of Architects Royal Architectural Lodge Chapter No. 3244, through the Secretary, Mr. McArthur Butler.

Other donations which have been received since the publication of the last list are:—

£5 7s. from Messrs. Robert Adams; £5 from Mr. C. B. Bone (fourth donation); £2 2s. from Miss C. Clare Nauheim, £2 2s. from Mr. S. M. Kirkman, and £1 1s. from Miss Dorothy E. Soper.

#### THE TRIBUTES TO SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN

The following tributes were laid on the tomb in the Crypt by Sir Raymond Unwin, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects:—

A laurel wreath with violet velvet ribbons, on behalf of the Royal Institute of British Architects, with the inscription:—"In Reverent Admiration for the Genius of Sir Christopher Wren, a Great Architect, a Great Gentleman. This Wreath is offered as a Tribute to his Immortal Fame, by the Architects of Britain."

A bronze spray of palm branches on behalf of La Société Centrale des Architectes (France), with the inscription:—"Hommage à Christopher Wren dès la Société Centrale des Architectes."

A laurel wreath with scarlet velvet ribbons, on behalf of the Architectural League of New York, with the inscription:—"To the Honoured Memory of Sir Christopher Wren, from the Architectural League of New York."

A laurel and palm chaplet with red and white ribbons, on behalf of the Akademisk-Architekt-Forening (Denmark), with the inscription:—"To the Honoured Memory of Sir Christopher Wren, from Akademisk-Architekt-Forening."

A palm spray with violets and violet ribbon, on behalf of La Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement (France), with the inscription:—"A Christopher Wren, Hommage de la Société des Architectes Diplômés par le Gouvernement Français."

Sir Raymond Unwin will lay a wreath on behalf of the St. Paul's Ecclesiastical Society.

The laurel wreath laid by Dr. J. A. Pearson on behalf of the Architects of Canada, bore the inscription:—"To the Glorious Memory of Sir Christopher Wren, in Deep Gratitude for the Flame of Inspiration which he has passed on to all the Peoples of the Empire. This Wreath is Laid in the Name of the Architects of the Dominion of Canada."

The following tribute to Wren was received from the Architectural League of New York:—

"To our British Fellow Architects—Greetings.

"To the Memory of Sir Christopher Wren—All Honor.

"Upon the occasion of the tercentenary celebration on October Twentieth, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty Two, of the birth of that Master Architect, Sir Christopher Wren, the Architectural League of New York desires to join in the tribute being paid to his memory.

"The Architects of the United States of America freely acknowledge their debt of gratitude for the inspiration afforded them by the works of their brethren of England. This influence began when, as colonies, we naturally looked to the mother country for guidance. It was thus in our formative period that the impulse of Sir Christopher Wren's stupendous activity crossed the Atlantic.

"It was particularly through the example of his unique interpretation of the Gothic spire in terms of classical motives that his influence took root and grew and persists here to this day. Wren's spires of London, rising after the great fire of Sixteen Hundred and Sixty Six found their echo in the growing settlements of the New World.

"But the wood of the New World forests took the place of Old England's stone, bringing about a change in proportion and detail which entitles our Colonial Architecture to its position of national individuality.

"The Architectural League of New York is honored by the invitation to participate in these ceremonies and is grateful to the authorities of St. Paul's Cathedral and to the Royal Institute of British Architects for the courtesies extended.

(Signed) Julian Clarence Levi,  
President."

October Sixth, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty Two.

And the following resolution was received by telegram from the Society of Hungarian Engineers and Architects:—"Christopher Wren having been one of the most prominent architects who ever lived and shed lustre on the arts we too shall for ever keep in reverent remembrance the memory of the great man—pride not only of Great Britain but of the whole world. Forster, President."

#### BUILDING SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

It has become necessary, in view of the financial conditions at present obtaining, to fix an economic price for the printing and publishing of the *Building Science Abstracts*. As from January 1933 the price will be increased to 1s. 6d. net per copy, or 19s. per annum, post free.

Although the standard price for individual orders will be 1s. 6d. per copy, arrangements will be made, provided sufficient support is given to the scheme, for blocks of 100 subscriptions or more to be supplied at the reduced rate of 10s. per annual subscription to British Institutions and Associations concerned with building, for distribution to their members.

Members who wish to avail themselves of the specially reduced terms offered are asked to communicate with the Secretary at the Institute as soon as possible so that a block order may be made by the R.I.B.A.

#### THE DRAWING OF THE "MODEL" DESIGN OF ST. PAUL'S

##### A CORRECTION

The beautiful drawing of the Wren Model of St. Paul's, which is being exhibited in the Wren Exhibition, was incorrectly stated in the last JOURNAL as being by Mr. Walcot. The drawing, which we reproduce as our frontispiece in this number, is by Mr. H. L. G. Pilkington.

#### BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

##### THE FINAL EXAMINATION

The following are the dates on which the forthcoming R.I.B.A. Final Examination will be held:—

December 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 15 1932. (Last day for receiving applications: November 7 1932.)

#### FINAL EXAMINATION THESIS REGULATIONS

The special attention of candidates is called to the fact that the following revised regulations for the Thesis in the R.I.B.A. Final Examination will come into operation on 1 January 1933:—

The candidate must submit a thesis showing advanced and individual work, and it is suggested that the thesis should deal with one only of the following subjects:—

(1) *Historical Architecture*—implying as far as possible the direct study of actual historical buildings.

(2) *Science, as applied to Buildings*.—By this is intended a special study of an application of science to definite problems of building,

such as acoustics, electrical or engineering requirements, or a critical essay on recent developments in methods of building.

(3) *Design, including Decoration*—some special aspect of architectural design should be chosen.

(4) *Town Planning*.

The subject selected for the thesis is to be notified for the approval of the Board, and the thesis itself is to be submitted with the application form, or if the candidate is taking the examination in two parts, when the application for admission to Part 2 is made. The thesis will be assessed by Examiners specially appointed for the purpose, who may also examine the candidate orally in his thesis. It is open to candidates to obtain distinction in thesis, and such distinction will be appended to the candidates' names in the Kalendar. This mark of distinction will be only given to candidates who pass the examination at one sitting. To obtain distinction the candidate's thesis must show some original work and deductions of value.

The thesis should be in the form of an illustrated essay. Literary quality will be taken into consideration, and the illustrations must not form the bulk of the work. Mere textbook extracts, devoid of reasoned original comment, will not be regarded by the Examiners as sufficient to merit pass marks. The candidate must state at the beginning or end of his thesis the sources of his information, giving the titles of the books consulted.

When the candidate submits an analytical criticism of existing buildings, unless the original rough sketches used for taking dimensions are attached, it will be assumed that such drawings have not been plotted to scale from actual measurements.

Photographs have comparatively little value, unless shown to be specially taken.

An essay submitted in competition for the Royal Institute Silver Medal for an Essay may be sent in as the thesis.

#### THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The following is a digest of the instructions to candidates and a list of the Final Examination design subjects. The programmes have already been published in certain of the architectural papers. The severe demands on our space have made it impossible to print them in full here, but they can be obtained *free of charge* from the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education.

##### *Instructions to Candidates.*

1. The drawings, which should preferably be on uniform sheets of paper of not less than Imperial size, must be sent to the Secretary of the Board of Architectural Education, Royal Institute of British Architects, 9 Conduit Street, W.1, on or before the dates specified below.

2. Each set of drawings must be signed in ink by the author and must bear his full name and address, and the name of the school, if any, in which the drawings have been prepared, must be attached thereto.

3. All designs, whether done in a school or not, **MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY A DECLARATION** from the student that the design is his own work, and that the drawings have been wholly executed by him. In the preparation of the design the student may profit by advice.

4. Drawings for subjects (a) are to have the shadows projected at an angle of 45° in line, monochrome, or colour. Drawings in subjects (b) are to be finished as working drawings. Lettering on all drawings must be of a clear, scholarly, and unaffected character.

5. After a design has been approved it may be re-submitted together with the specified working drawings on *any* of the dates for submission of drawings given below.

6. All candidates taking the Final Examination will be required to include in the four Testimonies of Study for

which they must secure approval before being admitted to the Examination, at least one of the problems involving an acoustical treatment. In addition, considerations of common-sense acoustics as they apply in ordinary modern design must not be ignored in any Final Testimony of study. Where a reverberation table is asked for it should be as complete as possible and the reverberation formula should be quoted. Acoustic diagrams showing the reflection of sound beams should be to a scale of one-eighth of an inch to a foot. The two subjects set for 1933 which may be treated acoustically are Problems Nos. CXXX and CXXXIII. The two subjects which may be treated acoustically may be submitted on *any* of the published dates for receiving Problems in Design, *provided that they are treated acoustically*. A list of articles and books on the subject to guide candidates in obtaining the necessary information may be obtained free on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

#### CXXIX.

- (a) *A Design for a Seamen's Home and Settlement.*
- (b) *Working Drawings for a Seamen's Home and Settlement.*

#### CXXX.

- (a) *A Design for a Church and Parish Hall.*
- (b) *Working drawings for a Church and Parish Hall.*

#### CXXXI.

- (a) *A Seaside Hotel.*
- (b) *Working Drawings for a Seaside Hotel.*

#### CXXXII.

- (a) *A Design for a Housing Scheme.*
- (b) *Working Drawings for a Housing Scheme.*

#### CXXXIII.

- (a) *A Seaside Music Pavilion.*
- (b) *Working Drawings for a Seaside Music Pavilion.*

#### CXXXIV.

- (a) *The Re-decoration of the Chancel of a Church.*
- (b) *Working drawings for the Re-decoration of the Chancel of a Church.*

##### *Dates for the Submission of Designs in 1933.*

Subject CXXIX	28th Feb.	Subject CXXXII	31st Aug.
Subject CXXX	28th April	Subject CXXXIII	31st Oct.
Subject CXXXI	30th June	Subject CXXXIV	29th Dec.

#### ARCHITECTS' GOLFING SOCIETY

A most successful meeting was held on Wednesday 12 October, at Addington Palace G.C.

The President (Sir Giles Gilbert Scott) and 28 other members attended.

The weather for once was ideal.

In the morning the "Sullivan Trophy" was won by H. St. John Harrison with 81-8-73.

A foursome flag competition, held in the afternoon, resulted in a win for L. J. Collmann and W. C. Powell.

We still want more members: the Society is open to all whose names are in the Kalendar.

Anyone wishing to join is asked to communicate with the Secretary of the Society, Mr. R. B. Selby, 46 New Bond Street.



## Allied Societies

### HAMPSHIRE AND ISLE OF WIGHT ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

The first meeting of the Session 1932-1933 of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association was held on Friday, 14 October, at the Conservative Club, Winchester, the President, Mr. Ingaltton Saunders, being in the chair.

After the election of Associates, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. L. Roberts, read his report, in which he expressed appreciation of Mr. Atkinson's brochure dealing with the design of small houses, and recorded the recent acquisitions of the Association, which included a drawing of the Great Screen at Winchester Cathedral by the late J. O. Seddings. Mr. Roberts then read his report as Hon. Treasurer and the audited balance sheet was submitted.

The President in his Annual Address said that it was gratifying to see that the Association, as it approached its 21st birthday, had never been more active and virile than it was to-day. He referred to the tribute paid to the Association at the Annual Dinner of the Birmingham Society, and noted the increase of 52 in membership during the last year. The Association was represented on the R.I.B.A. Council by the President, and at the Allied Societies' Conference by the President and Past President, in the A.B.S. by two members, and the Hon. Secretary of the Association was the R.I.B.A. representative on the Board of Architectural Education for 1931-1932, and had also been appointed R.I.B.A. representative on the Board of Architectural Education of the Registration Council of the United Kingdom.

The President referred also to the help given to the Winchester Town Planning Architectural Sub-committee, who have appointed two members of the Association in an advisory capacity, and to the work of the Advisory Panel. He mentioned in this connection that the Association's representatives on these bodies had been struck by the lack of design which characterises the majority of drawings for small houses. Mr. T. D. Atkinson of the Town Planning Sub-committee had prepared a pamphlet on design for small houses and, in co-operation with the Association and a sub-committee of the Art Standing Committee of the R.I.B.A., a slightly revised version of this had been issued, which had been adopted by the Southampton Town Planning Committee, the Isle of Wight authorities, and the Alton Urban District Council.

Mr. Ingaltton Saunders recorded with pleasure the award of the London Gold Medal to a firm, one of whose partners is a member of the Association, and also noted that in the competition for the Norwich Town Hall, a design submitted by a member of the Association had gained an Honourable Mention.

He then went on to speak of the depression in the building industry and architectural profession as a result of the general economic conditions, and stressed the importance of helping to relieve the distress both by calling on the generosity of those better able to help and by bringing pressure to bear upon public opinion generally, and particularly upon the Government and the local authorities. In this they had been given a lead by Sir Raymond Unwin and it was up to them all to support his efforts. Referring to the Registration Act as the most momentous development that has ever taken place in the building profession, Mr. Ingaltton Saunders spoke of the appointment of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association as Registrar to the Council, and urged the necessity of developing the scheme to its utmost.

In conclusion the President discussed the problem of the influence of public demand upon architectural creative work, and argued that architecture should not be governed entirely by the needs of the times, but should itself govern and uplift the public taste. In applying the Winchester motto to architecture, Mr. Ingaltton Saunders cited the Acropolis as a perfect example of good manners in architecture, and chose, as good modern examples, Broadcasting House and Giles Scott's Cathedral at Liverpool.

Mr. Lovett Gill proposed a vote of thanks, which was seconded by Professor Gleadowe. A letter was read from Mr. P. Warwick, in

which he stressed the importance of greater co-operation between architects and town planning authorities, and expressed his appreciation of the Association's efforts in this direction. Mr. H. S. Sawyer, Professor Gleadowe, and Colonel Gutteridge also spoke.

### THE SHEFFIELD, SOUTH YORKSHIRE AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

At the meeting of the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society on 13 October, the President, Mr. J. Lancashire, delivered his Inaugural Address.

Mr. Lancashire opened his speech by a brief discussion of the advantages to be gained from taking a course in the Architectural Department of some University rather than receiving one's architectural training as an articulated pupil. He pointed out the drawbacks of the latter system, particularly the lack of personal supervision, and said that the ideal training was a University course followed by practical office experience. He referred to the establishment of the Architectural Department at Sheffield University as one of the most important steps taken by the Society, and urged that this should be supported by all practising members of the Society agreeing not to accept a pupil unless he was prepared to take a University course. A full five-year day course had been established, but lectures on all essential subjects could be attended by pupils in offices for a small fee.

Mr. Lancashire went on to speak of the work of the Architects' Benevolent Society in distributing over £2,000 in grants and £700 in pensions during the last year, and he referred briefly to the formation of the Architects' Unemployment Committee. Mr. Lancashire strongly urged members of the Society who had not supported this splendid Institution in the past, to do so in the future, and added that the Society had the privilege of being represented on the Council of the A.B.S. by Mr. C. M. Hatfield.

With regard to a question which affected them very nearly, namely the number of Clearance Orders issued by the Sheffield Corporation under the Housing Acts, Mr. Lancashire said that though they were all in agreement with the principle of demolition of unfit houses, he could not help deploring the way in which these orders were carried out without discrimination, so that the "good landlord" had to suffer equally with the bad. In pointing out the difficulties of the owners in these affected areas, he criticised the unfairness of such orders, and suggested that owners who had kept their houses in decent repair should receive a just amount of compensation, and that they should consult architects and surveyors to obtain advice as to whether some of the houses could not be saved by the preparation of a reconditioning scheme. He cited the method, adopted by the Property Owners' Association, of preparing a reconstruction scheme for the whole area affected, this general plan inevitably carrying more weight than separate plans of each property. By this method many houses might be saved.

In concluding his address, Mr. Lancashire dealt with the question of true and false economy, and criticised the dangerous policy of the National Government in this respect. True economy was as essential in government as economy of structure was in architecture, but it was useless to forgo in the name of economy all schemes of improvement and reconstruction and at the same time to pay workmen 16 per cent. of the cost for doing nothing. He urged the Society to help the situation by calling on the generosity of those able to help, and by bringing pressure to bear upon Government and local authorities.

Mr. Lancashire, in stressing the real importance of the Registration Act, pointed out the necessity of loyal and understanding support and appreciation of the hard work being done by the organisers of the scheme. He urged that these efforts should not be wasted, but that by unwavering loyalty to the R.I.B.A. and its Allied Societies, the scheme might be helped and more fully developed.

## DEVON AND CORNWALL ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

The Annual Dinner of the Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society was held at the Grand Hotel, Torquay, on 28 October.

The President, Mr. A. H. Ough [F.], was in the chair, the guest of honour being Mr. Sydney Tatchell, Vice-President of the R.I.B.A., and other guests included the Mayor and Mayoress of Plymouth, the Mayor and Mayoress of Torquay, and Mr. Ian MacAlister.

Mr. A. S. Parker, F.R.I.B.A., proposing the toast of the R.I.B.A., traced the history of the Institute which was one of the old Royal Societies. He spoke of the development of the Institute both with regard to its membership and its Allied Societies, and referred in this connection to the formation of the various schools of architecture all over the country.

Mr. Sydney Tatchell, replying, said that architects had never lost sight of the responsibility placed upon them by the Royal Charter, and that, as a profession, they strove to maintain the beauties of the countryside, to improve their England, and to make their homes more beautiful. He went on to speak of the formation of the Central Council to represent all branches of the building industry. This Council did not intend in any way to interfere with the freedom of the various bodies affiliated with it. It would merely be the rallying point for all matters affecting the industry as a whole. The building industry was one of the greatest industries in the country, and they had by now learnt, as the rest of the world had learnt, that they could not continue to live in water-tight compartments. This experiment was an endeavour to give a lead to the other great industries of the country.

Referring to the work of the Institute, Mr. Tatchell said that the assistance of the Allied Societies was greatly valued at all times, and that it gave him the greatest pleasure to be present at the dinner of the Society.

Mr. Tatchell then presented Mr. W. W. Wood, who is leaving the Plymouth Art School on his appointment to a school at Chelmsford, with a set of *Everyman's Encyclopedia*, given by the Plymouth Branch of the Society in recognition of Mr. Wood's loyal and active work at the School.

The toast of the Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society was proposed by the Mayor of Torquay, who said that the town authorities were doing all they could to work in harmony and co-operation with the architectural profession, particularly with regard to the question of town planning.

Mr. Ough, responding, spoke of the serious question of unemployment in their profession, and of the great work being done by the R.I.B.A. to help the many unemployed. He condemned the abandonment of large municipal building schemes from motives of economy, a policy which tended only to aggravate the unemployment problem.

Mr. John Challice proposed the health of the guests, and the Mayor of Plymouth, the Sheriff of Exeter and Mr. Ian MacAlister responded.

The menu contributed even more than is usually the case to the success of the dinner. The courses, arranged under the heading "Specification Notes," included the following items:—

Foundations .. ..	Natives or Hors d'Œuvres
Cavity Filling .. ..	Faisan Poêle aux celeris
Main Beams .. ..	Selle de Mouton Rôti au gelée de grosseille
Refrigerating Plant and Heating .. ..	Pêche Melba, Petits Fours, Pudding Coloniale
Colour Wash .. ..	Café

and the "General Conditions" included stipulations that "applications for bills of Fare must be accompanied by a deposit of half-a-guinea excluding cartage and liquid for works" and "damages for non-completion of speeches by agreed time £5 a minute."

## THE BERKS, BUCKS AND OXON ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

## WREN TERCENTENARY

Owing to the failure of the University to mark the tercentenary of the birth of one of its greatest sons, the president felt it incumbent on the Association to fulfil this duty, and accordingly a meeting was arranged at short notice.

By the kindness of Lord Chelmsford, the Warden of All Souls, the loan of the Old Library at All Souls was secured, and in this beautiful Elizabethan room haunted by the shadow of the great master, Mr. Percy Lovell, Secretary of the London Society, delivered a lecture entitled "The Genius of Sir Christopher Wren."

The lecture was amply illustrated with slides, many of unique interest, and showing amongst other things the loss to London caused by the increased height of buildings, a lesson which Oxford might well take to heart. The Warden of All Souls took the chair and the hall was crowded, many persons unfortunately being turned away.

## THE ROYAL INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND

At the monthly meeting of the Council of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, held at 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, on 18 October 1932—Mr. John Begg, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S., President, in the chair—it was reported that the final revision of the General Conditions of Contract affecting Building Works in Scotland was now practically completed. Two hundred pamphlets as to prizes and studentships offered by the Incorporation for the current session had been issued. It was remitted to the Education Committee to consider and advise as to the disposal of a surplus of around £350 subscribed for the Lorimer Memorial. The following new members were elected: Messrs. A. S. Tod, West Wemyss; J. M. Honeyman, Glasgow; James Carrick, Ayr; and W. G. Galloway, Glasgow—Fellows; and Messrs. John B. Mackay, Edinburgh; and W. A. S. Cormack, Manchester—as Associates. At luncheon, prior to Council meeting, the toast of the new President, Mr. Begg, was cordially pledged on the motion of Mr. John Watson, A.R.S.A., and Mr. John Keppie, A.R.S.A., both Past Presidents.

## BIRMINGHAM ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

On Saturday, 1 October, members visited the new Royal Hospital School at Holbrook (designed by Messrs. Buckland and Haywood [F.F.]).

Most of the members had arrived in Ipswich the previous evening and at 10.30 on Saturday morning all assembled at The Polygon, the main entrance to the school site as approached from Ipswich, where they were joined by members of the Suffolk Association. The combined party was met and welcomed by Messrs. Buckland and Haywood, who then conducted a tour of the site and buildings.

Members were greatly impressed by the magnitude of the scheme, the fine situation and the general excellence of the design.

At 12.30 there was an interval for refreshment, which was kindly provided by the general contractors, Messrs. J. Gerrard and Sons, Ltd., of Manchester.

The Birmingham President, Mr. J. B. Surman [F.], in proposing a vote of thanks, expressed the pleasure members had found in the visit and congratulated Messrs. Buckland and Haywood upon their masterly handling of a scheme, conceived, as he thought, in the broad and generous manner we associate with the works of Wren. He also congratulated the contractors and those associated with them in executing the work which stood as a fine tribute to British craftsmanship.

After the interval the tour of inspection was resumed and in the evening members were privileged to see the whole of the south front of the main block, including the fine central tower (200 ft. high) very effectively flood-lighted.

On the following morning, Sunday, members prepared for the return to Birmingham.

By a happy arrangement members were accompanied for the first part of the return journey by members of the Suffolk Association, who took the lead and acted as guides through Hadleigh, Kersey, Monk's Eleigh, Lavenham and Long Melford, at each of which the party stopped to admire and add to their impressions of the many glories of Suffolk.

The sincere thanks of the Birmingham Association are offered to the Suffolk Association and their Hon. Secretary, Miss Hilda Mason, A.R.I.B.A., for their kindness and help in what proved to be an extremely happy and memorable visit.

## THE EDINBURGH ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

At the monthly meeting of the Council of the Edinburgh Architectural Association held at 15 Rutland Square—Mr. James A. Arnott, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.A.S., President, in the chair—appreciations of the late Professor Baldwin Brown and Mr. G. Lennox Beattie were submitted by the President and Mr. Lorne Campbell. Mr. Balfour Paul submitted Syllabus for the 75th Session of the Association. Among the lecturers are Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Bart., Mr. J. R. Yerbury, London, and Principal H. L. Wellington, Edinburgh. Visits have been arranged to the new Jewish Synagogue, Edinburgh, the Astley Ainslie Institution, St. Ninian's Church, Restalrig, and Inchcolm. The Associate Section have also arranged an interesting series of lectures and competitions. A portrait of the late Mr. J. T. Rothead, architect of the Wallace Monument, has been gifted to the Association by his grandson, Mr. H. Rothead Williamson. A number of new members were elected.

## SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Under the auspices of the South Wales Institute of Architects (Central Branch) and the Institute of Builders (South Wales Branch) a lantern lecture on "English Inns" was given in the Lecture Theatre of the Engineers' Institute, Park Place, Cardiff, on Thursday, 27 October 1932, by Mr. Basil Oliver, F.R.I.B.A., when Mr. Percy Thomas, O.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., presided over a large audience.

Mr. Oliver's lecture, which was illustrated by a fine collection of lantern slides, dealt with inns, both ancient and modern.

The lecturer drew attention to the desirability of the preservation of old inns in cases of architectural merit or historical association, and showed that adaptation to modern requirements in such cases need not necessarily involve destruction or even loss of character.

He explained various post-war improvements and recent develop-

ments in the planning of inns and referred to the efforts of brewery companies towards better public houses, efforts which have been thwarted in the past, but are now encouraged by the broader-minded magistrates.

The slides used included representative examples of inns, large and small, in London and its suburbs, and provincial work in Birmingham, Liverpool, Staffordshire, Leicester, Brighton, Cardiff, etc.

On the proposal of Dr. Colston Williams, seconded by Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer with acclamation.

## VISIT TO NEW CIVIC BUILDINGS AT SWANSEA

Members of the South Wales Institute of Architects accompanied their president, Mr. J. Herbert Jones [F.], on a visit of inspection to the new Civic buildings now being erected in Victoria Park, Swansea.

Under the guidance of the architects, Messrs. Ivor Jones and Percy Thomas, the party were able to view the progress of the structure which is in the form of a large single quadrangle bounded by four blocks—the Civic suite, the Administrative offices, the Assembly Hall and the Law Courts.

Progress is most rapid on the administrative offices, which will probably be occupied before the remainder of the premises.

The competition designs have been departed from with respect to the elevation, the columned porticoes to the Assembly Hall and Civic suite being omitted in execution and a series of great arched openings taking their places. The ultimate effect of the change was to be gauged by an inspection of a model of the buildings which was on view.

The contractors for the work are Messrs. E. Turner & Sons, and the clerk of works Mr. W. J. Jones.

The party were entertained to tea by the architects at the conclusion of the visit.

## Membership Lists

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP:

## ELECTION 5 DECEMBER 1932

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11, an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 5 December 1932. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A., not later than Tuesday, 22 November 1932.

## AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (2)

DE FIGUEIREDO: NESTOR EGYDIO, I.C.A., E.N.B.A., President of the IVth Pan-American Congress of Architects, President of the Central Institute of Architects, Brazil. Rue de Quitanda 21, 2nd andar, Rio de Janeiro. Proposed by the Council.

RUSSELL: ERNEST JOHN, President of the American Institute of Architects, 1620 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Missouri, U.S.A. Proposed by the Council.

## AS FELLOWS (12)

ASLIN: CHARLES HERBERT [A. 1920]; Borough Architect, Municipal Offices, Gower Street, Derby; New Place, West Bank Avenue, Derby. Proposed by George M. Eaton, George H. Widdows and T. H. Thorpe.

DARTNALL: JAMES AMBROSE, P.A.S.I. [A. 1918], 11 Dowgate Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.4; Forest House, High Street, Leytonstone, E.11. Proposed by Arthur H. Moore, H. Edmund Mathews and Hubert W. Horsley.

McMICHAEL: ALASTAIR MARSHALL, M.A. [A. 1920], 16 King Street, Stirling; 11 Manse Crescent, Stirling. Proposed by Walter S. A. Gordon, James S. Gibson and O. F. Savage.

MOSS: DONALD JOHN [A. 1920], Mansion House Chambers, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4; "Nigeria," 25 Thorpewood Avenue, Sydenham, S.E.26. Proposed by Stanley C. Ramsey, Alfd. H. Barnes and Richard B. Ling.

OGLVIE: ARTHUR GEORGE WRIGHT [A. 1927], Rogers Road, Mombasa, Kenya Colony; "Coval Gables" Hobley Road, Mombasa. Proposed by W. J. Price, P. H. Thoms and Wm. Salmond.

STABLEFORD: CHARLES HENRY [A. 1921], Public Works Department, Shanghai Municipal Council; 9, Fo Shu Gardens, Tunsin Road, Shanghai, China. Proposed by Jas. C. Wynnes, R. C. Turner and B. Fraser.

and the following Licentiate who have passed the qualifying Examination:—

BOAG: ROBERT STEVEN, "Lennoxvale," Kingsley Green, Haslemere, Surrey. Proposed by T. W. Henry and the President and Hon. Secretary of the South-Eastern Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a.).

LANG: ALBERT LANCELOT, Oakfield, College Road, Isleworth. Proposed by G. Topham Forrest and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d.).

MULVANEY: JOHN LEO, c/o Crown Agents for the Colonies, Millbank, S.W. Proposed by Henry A. Porter, J. T. Saunders and A. J. Thompson.

REEVES: CHARLES WESTCOTT, F.S.I., 3 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1; Bramshaw, Uplands Park, Enfield. Proposed by Alfred H. Hart, Sir Edwin Cooper and Professor William G. Newton.

RUTHERFORD: THOMAS, 5 East Port, Dunfermline; 92 Victoria Terrace, Dunfermline. Proposed by John Wilson, R. S. Reid and A. Lorne Campbell.

SYMES: WILLIAM CHARLES, 45 New Bond Street, W.1; 33 Woodberry Crescent, N.10. Proposed by George Hubbard, P. W. Hubbard and Kenneth M. B. Cross.

TRENT: WILLIAM EDWARD, F.S.I., 123 Regent Street, W.1; Spriggs Oak, Epping, Essex. Proposed by William T. Benslyn, Gilbert H. Lovegrove and Horace White.

## AS ASSOCIATES (88)

- ALBURY: MISS JESSICA MARY [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], The Manor House, Farningham, Kent. Proposed by Howard Robertson, E. Stanley Hall and J. Murray Easton.
- ALDRED: DOUGLAS WINSTON [Final], 117 Hampton Road, Southport, Lancs. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d.).
- ARMSTRONG: ALFRED GEORGE [Final], 8 Milton Park, Highgate, London, N.6. Proposed by T. P. Bennett, Thos. E. Scott and Herbert J. Axten.
- ASHWELL: BERNARD JOHN [Final], The Red Cottage, Northwood, Middlesex. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, C. Lovett Gill and W. A. Forsyth.
- ASPINALL: CHARLES EDMUND [Final], c/o The Borough Architect's Dept., Gower Street, Derby. Proposed by S. Wilkinson, Halstead Best and T. H. Thorpe.
- BANISTER: HARRY, Dip. Arch., Dip. C.D. [Lvpl.], [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 29, Crosby Road South, Scaforth, Liverpool. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Lionel B. Budden and Professor Patrick Abercrombie.
- BARKER: CECIL FREDERICK [Final], Parkside, Park Road, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs. Proposed by R. T. Longden, E. T. Watkin and Elijah Jones.
- BELL: JAMES, B.Sc. [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 9, Botanic Crescent, Glasgow, N.W. Proposed by T. Harold Hughes, James Miller and Geo. A. Boswell.
- BENON: WALTER GORDON [Final], 98 Claude Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester. Proposed by J. Hubert Worthington, John Swarbrick and Francis Jones.
- BERRIDGE: EDWARD WALTER [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architectural Studies, Cambridge University, and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 24 Fortinere Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.10. Proposed by H. P. G. Maule, Howard Robertson and John Grey.
- BERTRAM: (MRS.) ELIZABETH MARY [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 6 Tackley Place, Oxford. Proposed by L. H. Bucknell, Thomas Rayson and R. Fielding Dodd.
- BEST: ALWYN MONTAGU, B.Arch., Lvpl. [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 3 Milton Chambers, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.16. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Patrick Abercrombie and Maxwell Ayrton.
- BICKERTON: (MISS) BERYL WAINWRIGHT [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 13 Childebert Road, S.W.17. Proposed by Howard Robertson, John Grey and Arthur W. Kenyon.
- BICKNELL: PETER, B.A., Cambridge [Final], 31 Oakley Crescent, London, S.W.3. Proposed by G. Grey Wornum, H. C. Hughes, and Louis de Soissons.
- BLAIR: WILLIAM, B.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Bank Chambers, 160 High Street, Burton-on-Trent. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Lionel B. Budden and T. H. Thorpe.
- BLOOMER: HARRY CLIFFORD [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 4 St. Bernards Road, Olton, near Birmingham. Proposed by S. J. Stainton, William T. Benslyn and John B. Surman.
- BROADBENT: RICHARD [Final], 21 Hopwood Bank, Horsforth. Proposed by B. R. Gribbon, H. S. Chorley and G. H. Foggitt.
- BUCK: EDWARD GERARD, Dip.Arch. (Sheffield) [Final], 19 Montgomery Road, Sheffield 7. Proposed by W. G. Buck, John Lancashire and Charles M. Hadfield.
- COCK: ROLAND HENRY LIEBREICH [Final], Sunningdale Cottage, Maidenhead Court, Maidenhead, Berks. Proposed by Wilfred I. Travers, W. S. Willan and W. J. Palmer-Jones.
- CORNELIUS: (MISS) KATHLEEN ELSA [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], The Hermitage, Heswall, Cheshire. Proposed by F. B. Hobbs, Howard Robertson and J. Murray Easton.
- D'ALWIS: HYLTON THEODORE SHIRLEY, Dip.Arch. (Lvpl.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], c/o Architectural Branch, Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Lionel B. Budden and Edward R. F. Cole.
- DAWSON: GRAHAM FORD [Final], c/o Bank of New Zealand, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d.).
- DAY: COLIN SYDNEY [Final], 63 Oakleigh Road, New Southgate, London, N.11. Proposed by Thos. E. Scott, Chas. M. Swannel and J. Stanley Beard.
- DOW: WILLIAM ERIC [Special Examination], 123 Durham Road, Sunderland, Co. Durham. Proposed by W. Milburn, Thomas R. Milburn and Andrew Gray.
- EARLEY: JOHN [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 136 Broadhurst Gardens, London, N.W.6. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Herbert Shepherd and Matthew J. Dawson.
- EDLESTON: WILFRED EDGAR [Final], 22 Irtton Road, Southport. Proposed by Norman Jones, Albert Schofield and H. H. Archer.
- EDMONDS: REGINALD [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 12 Amesbury Road, Moseley, Birmingham. Proposed by George Drysdale and John B. Surman and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d.).
- EVANS: STANLEY MAURICE [Special Examination], "Rosslyn," 11, Manor Park, London, S.E.13. Proposed by M. H. Baillie-Scott, H. P. G. Maule and W. Ravenscroft.
- FAIRWEATHER: JAMES McDONALD [Final], 1 Chepstow Avenue, Wallasey, Cheshire. Proposed by Edgar Quiggin, Ernest Grey and A. Ernest Shennan.
- FAIRWEATHER: WILLIAM JOHN, B.Sc., [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], "Glengarry," Whitehill Avenue, Stepps, Glasgow. Proposed by John Fairweather, T. Harold Hughes and William J. Smith.
- FARRELL: JOHN EDMUND [Final], The Priory, Castle Street, High Wycombe, Bucks. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, C. Lovett Gill and Julian G. Burgess.
- FORSYTH: JOHN MORRIS [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 24 The Park, Golders Green, N.W.11. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Sydney Tatchell and Matthew J. Dawson.
- FORWARD: MAURICE HOWARD, P.A.S.I. [Final], c/o The Borough Architect's Office, Gower Street, Derby. Proposed by F. E. Pearce Edwards, G. Topham Forrest and T. H. Thorpe.
- GARDNER-MEDWIN: ROBERT JOSEPH, B.Arch. (Lvpl.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], "Angoria," St. Asaph, N. Wales. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Edward R. F. Cole and Professor Patrick Abercrombie.
- GONSAL: HERBERT EMMANUEL, B.Arch. (Lvpl.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 45a Catherine Street, Liverpool. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Patrick Abercrombie and Professor Lionel B. Budden.
- GOODSMITH: WALTER M. [Final], 10 Park Crescent, Regents Park, W.1. Proposed by Howard Robertson, C. Lovett Gill and Samuel Beverley.
- HANCOCK: SYDNEY CHARLES [Final], 26 Dovedale Road, E. Dulwich, S.E.22. Proposed by Beresford Pite, George J. Skipper and Frank Lishman.
- HARRISON: DONALD DEX, Dip.Arch. (Leeds) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Elm Royd, Moor Lane, Gomersal, near Leeds, Yorks. Proposed by H. V. Lanchester, George J. Skipper and B. R. Gribbon.



- HARRISON: EDWARD JAMES, B.Arch. [Passed five years' course at Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 29 St. Mary's Parade, Castle Hill, Lancaster. Proposed by E. Prentice Mawson. Professor of Lionel B. Budden and Edward R. F. Cole.
- HARRISON: GERALD HENRY [Final], 23 Flambard Road, Northwick Park, Harrow, Middlesex. Proposed by George A. Mitchell, Henry A. Douglass and Charles E. Varndell.
- HARTLEY: WILLIAM SUTHERS [Final], Lyndene, Parkfield Road, Grasscroft, near Oldham. Proposed by Ernest Simister, Thomas Taylor and Isaac Taylor.
- HELLBERG: ROLF [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], "Half-acre," Broad Lane, Coventry. Proposed by George Drysdale, John B. Surman and William T. Benslyn.
- HERBERT: ANTHONY [Final], 56 Grierson Road, London, S.E.23. Proposed by H. V. Lanchester, J. Stockdale Harrison and Albert Herbert.
- HERBERT: GEOFFREY BRIAN, B.A.(Camb.) [Final], 24 Cornwood Close, Lyttelton Road, N.2. Proposed by Beresford Pite, H. C. Hughes and Theodore Fyfe.
- Jebb: REGINALD HERBERT [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], 120 Warbreck Hill Road, Blackpool. Proposed by Halstead Best, J. Hubert Worthington and Frederic T. Waddington.
- KENNEDY: ROBERT TERENCE [Final], 34 Chapel Road, Northenden, Manchester. Proposed by J. E. Kewell, H. W. Cruickshank and Isaac Taylor.
- KENT: ERIC CECIL [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], "Ennerdale," Ford Bridge Road, Ashford, Middlesex. Proposed by Howard Robertson, John Grey and Arthur W. Kenyon.
- KING: FREDERICK STANLEY [Final], 9 Whitfield Avenue, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs. Proposed by W. F. Slater, E. T. Watkin and R. T. Longden.
- KNIGHTON: PHILIP HAROLD [Final], The County Offices, Aylesbury, Bucks. Proposed by H. St. John Harrison, W. H. Hobday and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).
- LEE: JOSEPH WILLIAM [Final], 1, Shavington Avenue, Newton-by-Chester, Chester. Proposed by F. Anstead Browne and E. M. Parkes and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).
- LYNCH: THOMAS JOSEPH [Special Examination], "Entabene," Grennell Road, Sutton, Surrey. Proposed by Oswald P. Milne, Norman Keep and Paul Phipps.
- McKNIGHT: FREDERICK [Special Examination], Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Proposed by T. S. Gregson and D. W. Diichburn and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).
- MERCHANT: YAHYA CASSUMJI [Final], 178 Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Proposed by C. Ernest Elcock, F. Sutcliffe and H. V. Lanchester.
- MICKLETHWAITE: DANIEL MARRIOTT, B.A.(Oxon) [Final], 2 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, F. C. Eden and Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.
- MIDGLEY: RICHARD [Final], 8 Agnes Road, Barnsley, Yorks. Proposed by John C. Procter, G. H. Foggitt and B. R. Gribbon.
- MONCRIEFF: HARRY [Final], 23 Guildhall Street, Folkestone. Proposed by John L. Seaton Dahl, C. G. Butler and George A. Mitchell.
- MOORE: KENNETH EWAN [Final], 92 Shirland Road, Maida Hill, W.9. Proposed by Alex. T. Scott, Sir Herbert Baker and T. P. Bennett.
- NORTHOVER: ERNEST CHARLES [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 86 Woodward Road, Dulwich, S.E.22. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Professor S. D. Adshad and Matthew J. Dawson.
- PASTAKLA: SHIAWAX COWASJEE [Final], Kolah House, Tardeo Road, Bombay. Proposed by H. Foster King, E. C. Henriques and Burjor S. J. Aga.
- PEARSON: CHARLES EDWARD [Final], 18 Dalton Square, Lancaster. Proposed by Charles B. Pearson, W. Campbell Jones and O. Campbell-Jones.
- PEERMAHOMED: ABDULLA MAHOMED [Final], 112 Gower Street, W.C.1. Proposed by Alex. T. Scott, Sir Herbert Baker and Howard Robertson.
- PELHAM-MORTER: PHILIP SIDNEY, Dip.Arch.(Lvpl.) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 26 Princes Avenue, Liverpool. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Edward R. F. Cole and W. Glen Dobie.
- PENBERTHY: ARTHUR JOHN [Final], Hardwycke, Bishops Road, Sutton Coldfield. Proposed by John B. Surman, Harry Cherrington and S. J. Stainton.
- POTTERTON: GEORGE EDWARD [Final], Olde Home, East Molesey, Surrey. Proposed by R. J. Hugh Minny, Alexr. G. Bond and C. Harold Norton.
- POWELL: ADRIAN EVELYN [Final], White Cross Villa, Whitechurch, Bristol. Proposed by W. S. Skinner, G. D. Gordon Hake and G. C. Lawrence.
- PULLEN: ROGER KENDALL [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 3 The Vigo, Northampton. Proposed by Howard Robertson, John Grey and Kenneth Dalglish.
- REYNISH: ROY LEWIS [Final], 55a High Street, Oxford. Proposed by S. H. Loweth, W. H. Robinson and Harold S. Rogers.
- ROSSELL: REGINALD ERNEST [Final], 174a Northview Road, N.B. Proposed by Edmund Wimperis, W. B. Simpson and W. E. Riley.
- ROUSE: LYNDON [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], The Grove, New Brook Road, Over-Hulton, Bolton. Proposed by Ernest J. Pomeroy, Joseph Foy and R. Hermon Crook.
- SANDERS: FREDERICK JOHN [Final], 7 Richmond Road, Dudley, Worcestershire. Proposed by A. T. Butler, John B. Surman and Alexr. G. Bond.
- SHIRES: GEOFFREY RICHARD, Dip.Arch.(Sheffield) [Final], 40 Thorne Road, Doncaster. Proposed by Edw. M. Gibbs, W. G. Buck and James R. Wigfull.
- SMITH: ARTHUR CHESTER [Final], "Lustleigh," 124 May Place Road East, Bexley Heath, Kent. Proposed by George A. Mitchell, Cedric Ripley and W. Walcot.
- SMITH: DOUGLAS, B. A. [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], "The Cottage," Manor Close, Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire. Proposed by W. A. Johnson, John Swarbrick and Isaac Taylor.
- SMITH: JAMES (JUNR.) [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 160 Fergus Drive, Glasgow, N.W. Proposed by T. Harold Hughes, David B. Hutton and Thomas L. Taylor.
- STORRY: EDWIN JOHN [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architecture, Leeds College of Art and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 47, Thorne Road, Doncaster. Proposed by J. Stuart Syme, J. Hervey Rutherford and Morris Thompson.
- SYKES: CHARLES [Final], 2 Westbourne Crescent, Lancaster Gate, W.2. Proposed by Edward Hastie, Frank M. Elgood and Kenneth Ward.
- TAYLOR: ALAN RAYMOND [Final], 55 Mary Street, Longueville, Sydney, Australia. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).
- THOMAS: MARK HARTLAND, M.A. [Final], 10 John Street, Bristol. Proposed by G. D. Gordon Hake, W. J. Stenner and C. F. W. Dening.
- THOMAS: RODNEY MEREDITH [Special Examination], F3 Albany, Piccadilly, W.1. Proposed by Sir A. Brumwell Thomas, Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and Henry V. Ashley.
- THOMPSON: BENJAMIN HAROLD [Final], 63 Victoria Road, N.4. Proposed by A. E. Beswick, Lt.-Col. G. Val Myer and R. G. Muir.



- TURNOR: CHRISTOPHER REGINALD, B.A., A.A.Dipl. [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 4 Wellington Square, S.W.3. Proposed by Howard Robertson, E. Stanley Hall and J. Murray Easton.
- WARD: LESLIE BURNETT [Final], Craigside, Monton Green, Eccles, near Manchester. Proposed by J. Hubert Worthington, Isaac Taylor and Francis Jones.
- WATSON: WILLIAM IRVING [Final], North End Farm, Walney Island, Barrow-in-Furness. Proposed by J. Forster, W. L. Duncan and J. A. Charles.
- WATTS: JOHN FREDERICK MALCOLM [Final], Australia House, Strand, W.C.2. Proposed by Francis Lorne and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).
- WHITE: CLAUDE NEVILLE [Final], San Remo, Church Hill Road, Solihull, Birmingham. Proposed by Herbert Buckland, George Drysdale and John B. Surman.
- WHITWORTH: ROBERT [Final], 6 Whitley Wood Road, Reading. Proposed by Darcy Braddell, P. Culverhouse and George A. Mitchell.
- WINGATE: MICHAEL MELVILL FENTON [Final], 26 Bark Place, Bayswater, W.2. Proposed by H. Edmund Mathews, Herbert Kenchington and Thos. E. Scott.
- WORSNIP: JOHN VICTOR, B.Arch.Livpl. [Passed five years' course at Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], 55 Liscard Road, Wallasey, Cheshire. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Lionel B. Budden and Professor Leslie Patrick Abercrombie.

## AS LICENTIATES (23)

- ABRAM: MISS JOCELYN FRERE, A.M.T.P.I., c/o W. R. Davidge, Esq., 5 Victoria Street, S.W.1; "Cornacre," Petts Wood, Kent. Proposed by W. R. Davidge, Professor S. D. Adshead and Barry Parker.
- BREWIN: CECIL JOHN, 7 The Drive, Walthamstow, E.17; 57 Mill Road, Bury-St.-Edmunds, Suffolk. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).
- BURTON: JOHN, The Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd., Head Office, Infirmary Street, Leeds; "Wincroft," Wetherby Road, Bardsey, near Leeds. Proposed by G. H. Foggitt and the President and Hon. Secretary of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).
- FELLOWS: BERNARD EWART VINCENT, Architects Department, United Dairies, Ltd., 34 Palace Court, W.2; 159 Pitshanger Lane, Ealing, W.5. Proposed by H. Byron and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).
- FISHER: JOHN JAMES, Middleton Chambers, Lowgate, Hull; 526 Anlaby Road, Hull. Proposed by H. Andrew, Frederick J. Horth and G. Dudley Harbron.
- GRAY: WILLIAM GEORGE TOWNSEND, Architect to the Newcastle Branch, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Westmorland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne; 54 St. George's Road, Cullercoats, Whitley Bay. Proposed by L. G. Ekins and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Northern Architectural Association under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).
- HAYCOCK: HARRY, Housing Dept., Town Hall, Manchester; 54 Egerton Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester. Proposed by William Keay and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).
- JOHNSON: THOMAS HENRY, M.T.P.I., 20 Priory Place, Doncaster; "Oakwood," Doncaster. Proposed by E. H. Walker and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).
- LANGLEY: FRANK, Borough Engineer and Architect, Town Hall, Buxton, Derbyshire; "Kirklees," St. John's Road, Buxton. Proposed by T. H. Thorpe, George H. Widdows and Barry Parker.
- LIDDINGTON: JOHN HERBERT, 29 Regent Street, Rugby; 13 Elsee Road, Rugby. Proposed by Barry Parker, Sir Charles A. Nicholson and H. B. Creswell.
- MAUCHLEN: ROBERT, M.C., 2 Collingwood Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Little Callerton Mill, Ponteland, Northumberland. Proposed by G. E. Charlewood and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Northern Architectural Association under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).
- MITCHELL: PHILIP EWART, Hampshire County Architect's Department, The Castle, Winchester; 25 Cranworth Road, Winchester. Proposed by A. Leonard Roberts, Ingaltion Sanders and J. Arthur Smith.
- NICHOLLS: FREDERICK GEORGE, 30 Chandos Street, Portsmouth; 48 Festing Grove, Southsea. Proposed by Lt.-Col. A. E. Cogwell, H. Colbeck and Ingaltion Sanders.
- PRYOR: ERNEST LANGMAN, 709 Old Kent Road, S.E.15; Bartle Cottage, Love Lane, Blackheath, S.E.3. Proposed by Percy B. Dannatt, Alfred Roberts and F. Adams Smith.
- SAUNDERS: CHARLES, Bank Chambers, Kettering. Proposed by J. A. Gotch, Lt.-Col. J. W. Fisher and Colonel John Brown.
- SCOTT: THOMAS GEORGE BIRCHALL, 11 and 12 Finsbury Square, E.C.2; "The Cottage," 108 London Road, Brentwood, Essex. Proposed by Thomas H. B. Scott, S. Phillips Dales and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).
- SKELTON: LESLIE GEORGE, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4; 61 Hythe Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey. Proposed by Kenneth Dalglish, Norman Keep and John H. Markham.
- SPIILER: ERNEST WILLIAM, 4a Fredericks Place, Old Jewry, E.C.2; 7 The Ridgeway, Church End, Finchley, N.3. Proposed by Gilbert H. Lovetrove, A. Burnett Brown and W. Campbell Jones.
- UPTON: PERCY WILLIAM, 21 Bennett's Hill, Birmingham; "Park View," 82 Sutton Road, Erdington, Birmingham. Proposed by John B. Surman, Ernest C. Bewley and F. Barry Peacock.
- WALKER: REGINALD VICTOR, c/o Messrs. Fuller, Hall and Foulsham; 125 High Holborn, W.C.1; 23 Kidbrook Park Road, Blackheath, S.E.3. Proposed by Laurence M. Gotch, J. A. Gotch and Lennox Robertson.
- WARD: JAMES, Senior Draughtsman, Kenya and Uganda Railway and Harbours; 28 Parklands, c/o P.O. Box 79, Nairobi, Kenya. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).
- WHITE: WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Leeming Chambers, Leeming Street, Mansfield; "Maunleigh," 76 Nottingham Road, Mansfield. Proposed by George H. Widdows, L. Maggs and C. B. Wagstaff.
- WINTER: GEORGE WILLIAM, c/o Imperial War Graves Commission, Place de la Gare, Arras, P. de C., France. Proposed by R. Percy Gordon, W. Lee Clarke and F. Sidney Webber.

## ELECTION OF STUDENTS

The following were elected as Students R.I.B.A. at the meeting of the Council held on 24 October 1932.

- ADIE: FRANCIS HUBERT, 97 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.
- AMBROSE: ERIC SAMUEL, 963 Finchley Road, N.W.11.
- BAILEY: WALTER, 11 Johnson Street, Bingley, Yorkshire.
- BERMAN: MAURICE DAVID, 119 Cape Road, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.
- BOWNESS: RODGER HAIGH, London House, Hawes, Yorkshire.
- BOXALL: GORDON CHARLES, 46 Bouthville Avenue, Chatham.
- BRADLEY-BARKER: ROGER BEVAN, 76 Bedford Street South, Liverpool.
- BRANDON-JONES: NOEL, The Poplars, Berkhamsted, Herts.
- BURROUGH: THOMAS HEDLEY BRUCE, 6 Clifton Down Road, Clifton, Bristol.
- CARTER: RICHARD, "Thistles," Tilmore, Petersfield.
- CATTERMOUL: HARRY SIDNEY, 626 Alexandra Parade, Glasgow, Ed.
- COOPER: SHEILA MARY, Katnafule, Fetcham, Surrey.
- DAVISON: HARVEY SHIVEY, The Mount, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire.
- DEARE: DENISON HILL, 43 Essex Road, Gravesend, Kent.
- DUNCAN: JOHN BRUCE (Junior), Newlands, Dumfries.
- GOGARTY: DERMOT ST. JOHN, 15 Ely Place, Dublin, Ireland.
- GOOD: ARTHUR BERNARD VAUGHAN, Broughton, Bletchley, Bucks.

GORING: JAMES ARTHUR, Ashbury, South Road, Taunton.  
 GRAY: CHARLOTTE, 19c Netherhall Gardens, N.W.3.  
 GREEN: DAVID JOHN, "North End," Yarmouth Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk.  
 HEATH: WALTER FRANCIS GERARD, 51 Chudleigh Road, Brockley, London, S.E.4.  
 HILTON: JOHN ROBERT, 10 Eastbury Road, Northwood, Middlesex.  
 HOLLINGS: PHYLLIS GAUNT, Dunleath, Alexandra Road, Sale, near Manchester.  
 HUGHES: ALASTAIR SYDNEY WHITLOCK, "Prudhoe," 519 New South Head Road, Double Bay, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.  
 JAMES: FRANK NORMAN, 56 Braemar Avenue, Wood Green, N.22.  
 JAMES: WALTER JOHN LESLIE, The Knoll, South Canterbury.  
 JONES: CHESTER HENRY, "Tai Yuan," Loom Lane, Radlett, Heris.  
 JONES: WILLIAM GLYN, 50 Menlove Avenue, Liverpool.  
 KIRBY: ARTHUR DOUGLAS, "Clinton," 8 Avenue Road, Trowbridge, Wilts.  
 LEWIS: EDWARD REGINALD CHARLES, 11 Upper Phillimore Gardens, London, W.8.  
 LOVEDAY: ELIZABETH DOROTHY MAGDALENE, Manor Cottage, Bampton, Oxfordshire.  
 MACARTNEY: ROBIN HALLIDAY, 13 Upper Hornsey Rise, N.19.  
 MCGOWAN: WINIFRED MARY, 13 King Street, Oldham.  
 MARATHI: GOVIND WARSAN, Jamdar's Lane, Palace Road, Baroda State, Baroda, India.  
 MILDYCOFF: THOMAS ANTHONY HUTCHINGS, Sandford Orcas, Sherborne, Dorset.  
 MERCER: FRANCES JANE HARVEY, "Brathens Hill," Glasel, Aberdeenshire.  
 MOULD: JOHN STUART, 195 Adelaide Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.  
 O'FARRELL: EDGAR CHARLES, 17 Woodhook Road, Streatham, S.W.16.  
 OWEN: EVAN HUGH, 15 Claude Road, Roath, Cardiff.  
 PAGE: LINCOLN, "Epworth," Miskin Road, Dartford, Kent.  
 PATELL: KHURSHED ARDESHIR, 93 Hirji Mansion, Gowalia Tank Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, 6, India.  
 PETHWARD: CYNTHIA, Finborough Hall, Stowmarket.  
 POWERS: FREDERIC WALTER, 409 Innes Road, Mitchell Park, Durban, South Africa.  
 PRASAD: VISHWA NATH, c/o R. S. B. Prasad, 10 Gami Gany, Benares City, India.  
 ROBSON: HARRY STANLEY, 91 Chatsworth Avenue, Orrell Park, Liverpool.  
 SEDDON: BEHNAND, Higher Whitley, Greenhill, Wigan.  
 SHUTTLEWOOD: WILFRID KENNETH, 20 St. Albans Road, Leicester.  
 SIMPSON: BERNARD ARTHUR, P.O. Box 309, Port Elizabeth, South Africa.  
 SIMPSON: STEPHEN, 23 Grange Terrace, Chapelton Road, Leeds.  
 SMITHURST: ARTHUR, Rydal Mount, Turf Lane, Royton, Lancs.  
 SMITH: KENNETH REGINALD, "Hollington," Chislehurst.  
 SOMERVILLE: EDMUND REAY, 12 Sylvan Avenue, Mt. Eden, Auckland, New Zealand.  
 SOMMER: HABIB JUSABHIOY, Jer Villa, Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi, Bombay, 7, India.  
 TAYLER: HERBERT, Braeside, Buxton, Derbyshire.  
 TAYLOR: HARRY, "Two-Stacks," Falinge Fold, Rochdale, Lancs.  
 TEBBITT: MAXWELL CLIFFORD, Hornfield, Church Lane, Tottenham, N.17.  
 THARIANI: ABDULHUSEIN MEHERALI, Ismail Building, Flora Fountain, Fort, Bombay, India.  
 THORNTON: ALEXANDER WILLIAM, Whauphill by West Calder, Midlothian.  
 TURNER: SYDNEY, 16 Inchmery Road, Catford, London, S.E.6.  
 TWEMLOW: WILFRED JOHN, 406 Wargrave Road, Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.  
 WARREN: EDWARD PETER, Furze-field, Chislehurst, Kent.  
 WATSON: ADAM, 70 Craig Park, Dennistoun, Glasgow.  
 WILLIAMS: CLENYDD WADE, Belmont, St. Martins Road, Caerphilly, South Wales.  
 WILLIAMS: MORRIS, Gwyn House, North Curry, Taunton.  
 WOODHOUSE: WILFRID MEYNELL, 19 Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.1.

## PROBATIONERS

During the month of September, 1932, the following were registered as Probationers of the Royal Institute:—

ANNAN: WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Frenich, Kingsknowe, Edinburgh.  
 BELLAMY: DERYCK THOMAS, Sandfield, Ashley, Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire.  
 BINKS: CYRIL, Beech Grove, Morley, nr. Leeds.  
 BRISTOW: MAURICE HENRY, 35 Stradella Road, Herne Hill, S.E.24.  
 BROADBENT: MARIAN JOAN, Highclere, Horsforth, Leeds.  
 BROWN: KENNETH CHARLES, 3 The Drive, Northampton.  
 CAMPBELL: ALEXANDER BUCHANAN, 49 Saint Kilda Drive, Jordanhill, Glasgow.  
 CARRODUS: GEOFFREY HIRST, 47 Birklands Road, Shipley, Yorks.  
 CASSELL: RALPH KENNEDY, 32 Gordon Mansions, Francis Street, W.C.1.  
 CHAPMAN: CHARLES WILLIAM ERNEST, 70 Halstead Road, Winchmore Hill, N.21.  
 CRUICKSHANK: GEORGE, 46A Dunnikier Road, Kirkcaldy, Fife, Scotland.  
 DAY: BENEDETTA, Bridge Cottage, Chertsey, Surrey.  
 DUNCAN: JOHN BRYCE, Newlands, Dumfries.  
 EDEN: ALBERT MAURICE, 23 Albany Road, Stroud Green, N.4.  
 EDWARDS: TRACEY ALAN, 37 Broadfield Road, Folkestone.  
 ELLIS: NORMAN ELAM THOMAS, "Wistaria," New Romney, Kent.  
 FISK: SIDNEY HUBERT, 51 Chichester Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.  
 FORTESCUE: JANET MARY, Uplands, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.  
 GRIFFITHS: HIGFORD SINGER, Bedient House, Chipping Campden, Glos.  
 HALL: HERBERT, Sunnyside Terrace, Rooms Lane, Morley, nr. Leeds.  
 HARE: MURRAY SIDNEY, 38 Cation Grove Road, Norwich.  
 HENDERSON: ROBERT, 1 Abbey Street, St. Andrews, Fife, Scotland.  
 HITCH: RICHARD ALSTON BROOK, Allestree, Highfield Road, Hertford.  
 HOBBS: CHARLES IREDALE, 204 College Road, Norwich, Norfolk.  
 HODGES: MARY GRAHAM, 96 Ross Road, South Norwood, S.E.25.  
 JACKSON: JOHN EDWIN, 13 North Street, Ashford, Kent.  
 JOHNSTON: JAMES SCOTT, 18 Duddingston Park, Portobello, Midlothian.  
 JONES: ALAN PETER GARNOCK, Brenthwood, Sandfield Park, West Derby, Liverpool.  
 LOUGHER-GOODEY: WILFRID DAVIS, The Chase, Halstead, Essex.  
 LUPPIN: JOHN TENNISWOOD, Hill Top House, Burley-in-Wharfedale, Yorks.  
 MCCONNELL: GEORGE RAND, 85 Poplar Grove, Barrow-in-Furness.  
 MACLAREN: IAN HARKER, The Rectory, Teversal, Mansfield, Notts.  
 MALLINSON: LEONARD, Church Street, Netherthong, nr. Huddersfield.  
 MARSDEN: ROBERT, 8 St. Paul's Road, Manningham, Bradford, Yorks.  
 MASON: JOHN WILLIAM, 92, Mount View Road, Stroud Green, N.4.  
 MIDDLETON: PHILIP ROY, Clovelly, Charles Street, Bingley, Yorks.  
 MOULD: JOHN STUART, 195 Adelaide Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.  
 O'DELL: PATRICK CECIL, 42 Huntingfield Road, Putney, S.W.15.  
 PENNELLS: BERNARD FIELD, 40 Vale Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.  
 PRASAD: VISHWA NATH, c/o Mr. R. S. B. Prasad, 10 Gami Gany, Benares City, India.  
 RANGER: RAYMOND HAROLD, "The Shrubbery," Durrington, Wilts.  
 RUXTON: GEORGE PATRICK FITZHERBERT, Ardee, Ashstead, Surrey.  
 SHARPE: MARY DORRIEN, 227 Bingley Road, Shipley, Yorks.  
 SMITH: RONALD VICTOR ROBERT, 20 Prospect Street, Reading, Berks.  
 SOMERVILLE: EDMUND REAY, 12 Sylvan Avenue, Mt. Eden, Auckland, New Zealand.  
 SOMMER: HABIB JUSABHIOY, Jer Villa, Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi, Bombay, 7, India.  
 SPILHAUS: PATRICIA ASHBY, Boundary Hedge, Constantia, Cape Town, South Africa.  
 STRONG: ALFRED JOHN, "Ta-Ku," Southcliff Park, Clacton-on-Sea.

THAKIANI: ABDULHUSEIN MEHERALI, Ismail Building, Flora Fountain Fort, Bombay, India.  
 THISTLEWOOD: NORMAN GEORGE, 10 Grosvenor Avenue, Perry Barr, Birmingham.  
 THOMPSON: RICHARD, Low Fold Farm, Horsforth, nr. Leeds.  
 TOWNSEND: GEORGE LOUIS STEPHEN, 2 Highview Gardens, Upminster, Essex.  
 WARD: LEONARD, "Hillside," Crescent Road, South Benfleet, Essex.  
 WEBSTER: WILLIAM JOHN BARRY, "Trunch," Saltwood, nr. Hythe, Kent.  
 WHEALE: RONALD TAPLEY, 48 Caversham Avenue, Palmers Green, N.13.  
 WILTSHIRE: HAROLD, 54 Byrkley Street, Burton-on-Trent.  
 WINTLE: KENNETH CHARLES, 15 Balfour Avenue, Hanwell, W.7.  
 WOODMAN: DUDLEY FRANCIS, "Oaksway," Brancaster Lane, Purley, Surrey.

#### ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11, the following candidates for membership were elected at the Council Meeting held on Monday, 24 October 1932:—

##### AS HON. FELLOW (1)

RUTLAND: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, JOHN HENRY MONTAGU MANNERS, Haddon Hall, Derbyshire.

##### AS FELLOWS (3)

The following Licentiate who has passed the qualifying Examination:—

JAFFRAY: FRANCIS ANDREW OLDACRE, Speke, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

And the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 c (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:—

BELL: GEORGE JAMES, West Hartlepool.

ELLIOT: NORMAN.

##### AS ASSOCIATES (5)

HALL: DAVID POLSON [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination.] Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

KNIGHT: CYRIL ATLEE [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, London University. Exempted from Final Examination.]

LOCK: CECIL MAX [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination.] Watford.

LOWES: WALTER EDWARD [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination.] Swanley, Kent.

THOMS: THOMAS HILL [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination.] Dundee.

#### AS LICENTIATES (22)

BRICE: VERNON RICHARD, Moira, nr. Burton-on-Trent.

BROWN: CECIL.

CHESTER: GEORGE STANLEY, Broadstairs.

DAVIES: JOHN HEYCOCK, Pontypridd.

DAVIS: WILLIAM WINWOOD.

HENRY: WILLIAM HIGGINS, Duboon.

HODGSON: REGINALD, Brighton.

LEWIS: VICTOR, Wolverhampton.

MCNEILL: JAMES TYRE, Penang.

MEDLEY: CLIFFORD, Leeds.

PALETTE: EDWIN, Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.

PEARCE: LIONEL, Wolverhampton.

ROBSON: JOHN EDWARD BOTTLE, P.A.S.I., Newbury.

SCOTT: JOHN MAILLER, Edinburgh.

SIEGERTS: GRANVILLE F.

SMITH: ARTHUR FRANKLIN.

STEWART: HAROLD FREDERICK, Wembley.

TURNER: SYDNEY ROBERT.

TYDEMAN: ARTHUR EDGAR, F.S.I.

WARDER: RICHARD OLIVER, Birmingham.

WELBY: ARTHUR ROBERT.

YOUNG: ARTHUR, Liverpool.

## Notices

#### THE SECOND GENERAL MEETING

MONDAY, 5 DECEMBER 1932, AT 8 P.M.

The Second General Meeting of the Session 1932-33 will be held on Monday, 5 December 1932, at 8 p.m., for the following purposes:—

To read the Minutes of the First General Meeting, held on Monday, 7 November 1932; formally to admit members attending for the first time since their election.

To read the following paper: "The R.I.B.A. New Premises Competition," by Mr. Robert Atkinson [F.].

To present the London Architecture Medal and Diploma for 1931 to Messrs. A. E. Richardson and C. Lovett Gill, F.F.R.I.B.A., for their building, St. Margaret's House, 19-23 Wells Street, W.1.

#### BRITISH ARCHITECTS' CONFERENCE 1933

The Annual Conference of the R.I.B.A. and Allied and Associated Societies will be held in Cambridge from 21 to 24 June 1933.

#### EXHIBITIONS IN THE R.I.B.A. GALLERIES

1. The Exhibition of pencil sketches by Mr. Arthur Keen [F.], of village buildings, parish churches and farmhouses in Oxted and Limpsfield, now being held in the R.I.B.A. East Gallery, will close on Wednesday, 16 November.

2. A selection of sketches and water colours by Georges Bouet, from the collection recently presented to the R.I.B.A. by Mr. R. F. Dodd [F.], will be on view in the Meeting Room

until the evening of Wednesday, 16 November.

The Exhibitions are open daily between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m.

#### THE R.I.B.A. LONDON ARCHITECTURE MEDAL, 1932

The attention of members is drawn to the Form of Nomination and the conditions, subject to which the award will be made, for a building completed within a radius of eight miles from Charing Cross during the three years ending 31 December 1932, issued separately with the current number of the JOURNAL. Any member of the Royal Institute is at liberty to nominate any building for consideration by the Jury.

The Nomination Forms should be returned to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than 28 February 1933.

The Medal for the building completed between 1929 and 1931 will be presented to Messrs. A. E. Richardson and C. Lovett Gill, F.F.R.I.B.A., for St. Margaret's House, 19-23 Wells Street, W.1, at the General Meeting to be held on 5 December 1932.

#### R.I.B.A. MAINTENANCE SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARCHITECTURE

The Royal Institute of British Architects announce that the following Scholarships, each of £100 a year, have been renewed for a further period of one year:—

Mr. Ralph Dickinson (Birmingham School of Architecture).  
 Mr. M. G. Gilling (Artists' General Benevolent Institution)

Maintenance Scholarship) (Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool).

The Ralph Knott Memorial Maintenance Scholarship of £45, tenable at the Architectural Association School of Architecture, has been awarded to Mr. R. L. Townsend.

The R.I.B.A. Fourth and Fifth Year Maintenance Scholarship of £100 a year has been awarded to Mr. A. M. Irvine, of the School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen.

The R.I.B.A. ordinary Maintenance Scholarship of £100 a year has been awarded to Mr. E. F. Ward, of Northampton.

#### STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR RAINWATER PIPES

The Science Standing Committee wishes to draw the attention of members to the new British Standard Specification No. 460-1932 for Cast Iron Spigot and Socket Light Rainwater Pipes (Cylindrical). This is the first step towards a comprehensive B.S. Specification for Rainwater goods, and is the sixth of a series of Specifications for Cast Iron Pipes, the others being No. 78, for Water, Gas and Sewage; No. 437, Drainage; No. 40, Low Pressure Heating; No. 41, Flue or Smoke; No. 416, Soil, Waste, Ventilating and Heavy Rainwater.

Copies may be seen in the Library, or may be obtained, price 2s. 2d., post free, from the British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

#### MEMBERSHIP OF THE R.I.B.A. THE LICENTIATE CLASS

The revised Bye-laws of the Royal Institute of British Architects have received the approval of His Majesty's Privy Council, and applications may now be sent in for membership of the R.I.B.A. in the Licentiate Class. Full information and the necessary forms will be sent on application being made to the Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

#### ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 6 February 1933, they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 10 December 1932.

#### OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS

Members contemplating applying for appointments overseas are recommended to communicate with the Secretary R.I.B.A., who will supply them with any available information respecting conditions of employment, cost of living, climatic conditions, etc.

## Competitions

#### ANTWERP: TOWN PLANNING COMPETITION

The Council of La Société Intercommunale de la rive gauche de l'Escaut invite proposals for a scheme for the replanning of the area situated on the bank of the river opposite Antwerp. The scheme will also provide for two tunnels under the river, one for traffic and one for pedestrians.

Proposals submitted will be examined by a Jury consisting of:

- Dr. H. P. Berlage, The Hague.
- Mons. H. Prost, Paris.
- Mons. le Baron Horta, Brussels.
- Mons. Henry Van de Velde, Brussels.
- Mons. P. De Heem, Antwerp.
- Mons. G. De Ridder, Antwerp.
- Mons. J. de Bruey, Antwerp.

Premiums: 100,000 francs, two of 50,000 francs and four of 25,000 francs.

Last day for sending in proposals: 31 May 1933.

The programme and necessary plans relating to the competition may be obtained on application to the offices of the Society, 26 Rue Arenburg, Antwerp. Deposits, 20 francs for the programme and 80 francs for the plans.

(Conditions have not yet been considered by the Competition Committee.)

#### STOCKHOLM: TOWN PLANNING COMPETITION

The City of Stockholm, through its town planning board, invites proposals for a town planning scheme to cover the area designated Lower Norrmalm, which occupies a central position in the city. The object of the competition is to secure preliminary proposals for a solution of the town planning problem, which would enable a gradual reconstruction of this district to be carried out, with due regard to the present requirements as to the capacity of the streets and the supply of light and air for the blocks of houses.

Proposals submitted will be examined by a committee consisting of the following:—

Harry Sandberg, Civic Councillor, Stockholm (Chairman).  
Dr. Yngue Larsson, Civic Councillor, Stockholm (Vice-Chairman).

Gustaf Ahlbin, Stockholm.  
E. G. Asplund, Stockholm.  
Carl Bergsten, Stockholm.  
Hermann Jansen, Berlin.  
Albert Lilienberg, Director of Town Planning, Stockholm.  
Professor Ragnar Ostberg (Hon. Corresponding Member R.I.B.A.), Stockholm.  
George L. Pepler, London.

Premiums: 20,000 Kr. (approx. £1,000)

15,000 Kr. (approx. £750)

10,000 Kr. (approx. £500)

and further amounts to bring the total prize money up to 60,000 Kr.

Last day for sending in proposals: 1 March 1933.

Last day for questions: 1 August 1932.

#### HOUSES IN CONCRETE

The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., invite architects residing in the British Isles to submit in competition designs for four types of houses, intended to illustrate the uses of white and coloured Portland Cements.

Assessors: Mr. Louis de Soissons, O.B.E. [F.].

Mr. P. D. Hepworth [F.].

Mr. Howard Robertson, M.C. [F.].

Premiums: 30 guineas and 15 guineas for each type of house.

Last day for receiving designs: 3 December 1932.

Conditions may be obtained on application to the Publicity Department, Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., Portland House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.

#### COMPETITION RESULTS

##### SCARBOROUGH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

1. Mr. Wallace Marchment [F.].
2. Messrs. Dawson, Oliver and Associates, New York.
3. Messrs. Heaton Comyn [F.] and W. E. Coker.
4. Messrs. Lanchester [F.], Lodge [F.] and Davis [A.].

##### SOUTHWARK TOWN HALL

1. Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey [F.].
2. Mr. E. Berry Webber [A.].



## Members' Column

### PARTNERSHIP REQUIRED

A.R.I.B.A. (26) desires position, with possibility of partnership. Small capital. Box No. 2410, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

### SHARE OF OFFICES TO LET

ARCHITECT occupying offices at Victoria would consider sharing same, including secretarial services. Box No. 1910, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

MEMBER has share of Office to let in the City. Rent £50 per annum inclusive, or would consider sharing another office in City, Victoria or W.C. district. Box No. 2082, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

MEMBER practising in Old Queen Street, Westminster, offers well-lit furnished room; shorthand, typing, etc., available. Rent, including electric light, £48 per annum. Box 3092, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

### OFFICES TO LET

MEMBERS practising in Jermyn Street, S.W.1, have a suite of three offices to let, or would let separate rooms. Apply Box No. 2010, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

### FLAT TO LET

SMALL Furnished Service Flat, Large Reception Room, Bedroom and bath, at 59 George Street, Portman Square, W.1, to let, 3 guineas weekly. Suit married or two single Institute Members. Write A.R.I.B.A., 2 Featherstone Buildings, Hie's, Holborn, W.C.1.

### ROOMS TO LET

ARCHITECT with large house in Kensington anxious to let few rooms furnished or unfurnished. Breakfast if required. Apply Box No. 1210, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

THE permanent address of Mr. B. R. Hebblethwaite [F.] in future will be: "Bracehead," Blake Hill, Parkstone, Dorset.

ARNOLD SILCOCK [F.] has moved to 3 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1. Tel. No. Chancery 7036.

LAUNCELOT H. ROSS [F.] has changed his address to 223 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2. Tel. No.: Glasgow Central 4513.

R. E. STEWARDSON [F.] has changed his address to 21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, China. Telegraphic address: Stewardson, Shanghai.

MR. F. HARRILD, M.A. [F.], has transferred his office to 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1, and will now practise at this address. Telephone: Victoria 0522.

### TRADE CATALOGUES RECEIVED

H. C. WILKINSON [L.] is now carrying on business at 10 Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.2, and would be glad to receive trade catalogues.

MR. ROBERT PAINE, A.R.C.A., would be pleased to receive trade catalogues and technical information at Thanet School of Art, Hawley Square, Margate.

## Minutes I

### SESSION 1932-1933

At the Inaugural General Meeting of the Session, 1932-1933, held on Monday, 7 November 1932, at 9 p.m.

Sir Raymond Unwin, President, in the Chair.

The attendance book was signed by 51 Fellows (including 23 Members of Council), 16 Associates (including 4 Members of Council), 11 Licentiates (including 2 Members of Council), 1 Hon. Fellow, 2 Hon. Associates and a very large number of visitors.

The Minutes of the Fifteenth General Meeting of the Session 1931-32 held on 13 June 1932 having been published in the Journal, were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The President delivered the Inaugural Address of the Session.

At the conclusion of the address a Fantasia on Airs by Schubert was played on the harp by Miss Gwendolen Mason.

On the motion of the Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, P.C., M.P., First Commissioner of Works, seconded by the Rt. Hon. Lord Marley,

D.S.C., J.P., a vote of thanks to the President for his address was passed by acclamation. The President briefly expressed his acknowledgments.

The President announced that Dr. John A. Pearson [F.], one of the most distinguished of Canadian architects and head of the famous firm of Darling and Pearson, was present at the meeting. Dr. Pearson thereupon briefly addressed the meeting and conveyed to the R.I.B.A. greetings from the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

The President drew the attention of the meeting to the Exhibition of pencil sketches by Mr. Arthur Keen, illustrating the architecture in the villages of Oxted and Limpsfield, and also to the collection of drawings by Georges Bouet exhibited in the meeting room and recently presented to the Institute by Mr. R. Fielding Dodd [F.].

The proceedings closed at 10.30 p.m.

### A.B.S. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

#### HOUSE PURCHASE SCHEME

(for property in Great Britain only).

*Further Privileges now Available.*

The Society is able, through the services of a leading Assurance Office, to assist an Architect (or his client) in securing the capital for the purchase of a house for his own occupation, on the following terms:—

#### AMOUNT OF LOAN.

Property value exceeding £666, but not exceeding £2,500 75 per cent. of the value.

Property value exceeding £2,500, but not exceeding £4,500 66½ per cent. of the value.

The value of the property is that certified by the Surveyor employed by the Office.

N.B.—Legal costs and survey fees, and, in certain cases, the amount of the first quarter's premium payment will be advanced in addition to the normal loan.

#### RATE OF INTEREST.

In respect of loans not exceeding £2,000 5½ per cent. gross.

" " in excess of " 5¼ " "

#### REPAYMENT.

By means of an Endowment Assurance which discharges the loan at the end of 15 or 20 years, or at the earlier death of the borrower.

#### SPECIAL CONCESSION TO ARCHITECTS.

In the case of houses in course of erection, it has been arranged that, provided the Plan and Specification have been approved by the Surveyor acting for the Office, and the amount of the loan agreed upon, and subject to the house being completed in accordance therewith, ONE HALF of the loan will be advanced on a certificate from the Office's Surveyor that the walls of the house are erected and the roof on and covered in.

NOTE.—Since 1928, over £50,000 has been loaned to architects under this scheme, and as a result over £600 has been handed to the Benevolent Society.

If a quotation is required, kindly send details of your age next birthday, approximate value of house and its exact situation, to the Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.

#### R.I.B.A. JOURNAL.

DATES OF PUBLICATION.—1932: 26 November; 10, 24 December, 1933: 14, 28 January; 11, 25 February; 11, 25 March; 8, 29 April; 13, 27 May; 17 June; 8, 22 July; 5 August; 9 September; 14 October.



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